SATURDAY, THE MARCH 3, 1781.

Pennsylvania Packet

OR, THE

GENERAL ADVERTISER.

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Mc Knight and Round,

At their Store on the east side of Second-street, the fourth door below Chesnut-street,

Have for Sale, Wholesale and Retail,

A Variety of Goods suitable for the present and coming Season: Among which are,

BLUE, white, and buff Cassimers,
Superfine white Broadcloth,
Linens,
Humhums,
Striped, jaconet, and book Muslins,
Brown and white thread Hose,
Mens and womens white, coloured, and purple leather Gloves,
Purple and coloured leather Mitts,
Best white silk Stockings,
Superfine scarlet and green Cambletts,
Cambricks and Lawns,
Nankeens,
Ginghams,
Mininet and Gauze,
Mininet Handkerchiefs,
Ditto Aprons,
Bandano, cotton romalls, sicktusey and gauze Handkerchiefs,
Black, blue, green, and pink Moreens,
Sewing Silk,
English Pins,
White-chapple Needles,
Black Velure,
Crimson and blue Plush,
Brown, black and green Duroy,
Black Prunella,
Ribbands,
Blond and black Lace,
Thread of all sizes.
Skelleton Wire,

A large Parcel of Gownd Silks, viz.

Lutestrings, Brocades and Persians and Sarsnets; Mantuas: Also, Modes, and the best Hyson Tea.

TO BE SOLD,

On WEDNESDAY,

The Seventh Instant, at TWELVE o'Clock, at the Coffee-house,

Four French Brass Cannon,

Four-pounders, with a Quantity of round Shot to suit them.

JOHN BAYARD, Auctioneer.

Southwark Auction-Store,

FEBRUARY 26, 1781.

The Subscriber begs leave to acquaint the PUBLIC in general and his FRIENDS in particular,

THAT A

Public Auction will be held,

ON

THURSDAY,

In every Week, beginning at TEN o'clock in the Morning, where all kinds of Goods, Wares, Merchandize, Houses, Lands, Vessels, Horses, Carriages, Household Furniture, Wearing Apparel, &c. &c. &c. will be Sold to the best Advantage.

His Employers may depend upon every Attention being paid to their Interest, and will always Experience the greatest Punctuality and Expedition in the settling their Accounts.

WILLIAM BROWN, Auctioneer.

N. B. As it conduces very much to the Interest of his Employers in the Sale of their Goods, that the Public should be informed of the particular Sort or Kind for Sale on each Vendue Day, it is requested that all Persons who mean to favour his Store with their Commands, would send them as early as convenient, that the Bell-man may have an opportunity of making them as public as possible.

WAS LOST,

On Friday Evening, the 23d of February, at the College, during the Play,

A large cocked Beaver Hat,

almost new, large deep crown, lined with white linen. Whoever has found the same, and will deliver it to ISAAC PARRISH, hatter, opposite Christ-church, Second-street (who made it) shall receive TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS Reward, or more if required:

ALSO, was LOST or LEFT,

at some person's house in this city, but where forgot,

A brown Marten-Skin Muff,

lined with a changeable Taffita. Whoever has found the same, or got it in possession, and will deliver it to the Printer of this paper, shall be handsomely Rewarded, and receive the Thanks of the Owner.

AMSTERDAM, October 5.

YESTERDAY the Triton sloop of war, captain Eldert Kraay, arrived in the Texel, from St. Eustatia, with dispatches for their High Mightinesses the States General, the principal contents of which are, That on the 9th of August last seven English men of war, belonging to the squadron under the command of admiral Rodney, pursuing some American merchantmen, which took refuge in the port of the island St. Martin, belonging to the government of St. Eustatia, appeared off the port of the said island, and attempted to make themselves masters, by means of force, of the said American vessels. The commander of the island of St. Martin, at the requisition of the American captains, sent a message to the English commander, acquainting him, "That his attempt was a breach of the laws of nations, in committing hostilities upon the territory of a neutral power; and in case he would not desist, he should be under the necessity of protecting the vessels which had taken refuge in the port." To this the English commander returned for answer, "That if the governor of St. Martin would make the least attempt to oppose his taking the American ships in the said port, he would immediately put the whole island to the fire and sword." The governor of St. Martin thereupon sent another message, requesting to know "whether the English commander had orders from his court to act in that manner, and in that case he should be glad to receive his resolutions in writing." To this the English commander immediately answered in the affirmative, and complied with the request; and then, without waiting for any further message, manned the American ships, cut their cables, and took them out to sea with him.

These proceedings, answering in every respect to a public declaration against this republic, the whole nation is curious to see what resolutions their High Mightinesses will take thereupon. It is however hoped, that the excess to which the English navy has already carried the abuse of its power will soon be restrained in a much narrower compass. The late proceedings of the court of Portugal, and the order of the king of Morocco, as well as the confederacy of the northern courts, sufficiently prove, that all these powers are heartily tired of the over-bearing insolence and brutality of that nation.

Paris, Sept. 20. Several expresses are lately arrived here from Spain, but the contents of their dispatches is kept secret. By them we learn, however, that the English prisoners brought into Cadiz, are extremely satisfied with the moderation and good usage they met with from all Spanish and French officers in that port. All their effects, and even their jewels and their purses have been left untouched, and all the officers have been released upon their parole.

It is as yet uncertain, whether count d'Estaign, who was to have arrived on the 23d or 24th at Cadiz, will take the command of the combined fleet, in Europe, or whether he will go with a strong squadron to America. Some preparations now making by the court of Spain, and the squadron fitting out at Brest, make it more apparent that the latter will be the case, though the most profound secrecy is observed by both courts upon that point.

Our court, justly moved by the sensibility which the king of Spain has manifested against the different manœuvres which have been put into practice to impede his operations, has also ordered the strictest enquiries to be made after those persons who have first propagated the alarm in the commerce, and infested the public prints with such notorious falsehoods and calumnies.

Elsingnor, Sept. 30. A fleet of 105 English merchant ships arrived here on the 28th instant from the North Sea, under convoy of five men of war, and yesterday five more merchantmen, under the protection of two armed cutters, all of the same nation, entered this port. This is a proof that, since the war with America, England must look to the northern countries of Europe for several commodities which they formerly used to draw from that continent: The wind from the North Sea for the Sound being fair, several ships of other nations are also arrived here, which makes our harbour very crouded.

LONDON.

Oct. 11. If there were any symptoms of good sense or good policy in our court, the present favourable circumstances for opening a negociation with America, would bring them into view. Unfortunately for this country, the same fatal system, and the same fatal policy are to be continued; and another extravagant, and to this country ruinous, campaign in America, is to be provided for. The late success in Carolina, and the capture of Mr. Laurens, which might, perhaps, be turned to our advantage, have so overjoyed our ministers (who are but little accustomed to joy) that they have lost all sight of the welfare of the mother country, and are madly thinking of nothing but prosecuting a war, which all sober men say, and every year has told us, must end, sooner or later, in the destruction of our army.

Lord Cornwallis himself, speaks not confidently of the consequences of his victory. His words are, "the rebel forces being at present dispersed." This was exactly the case, when general Burgoyne took Ticonderoga. What was the consequence of general Burgoyne's victory?—a victory much more brilliant than lord Cornwallis's, and for which the most general rejoicings were made all over England? The remains of the fugitive army rallied, another commander was appointed, and the action at Bennington was the first consequence. No man can undertake to say, what will be the consequences of lord Cornwallis's success? but judging of the future, by "all the past," we may safely say, that such partial successes serve only to encourage a passion for the war, without answering any good purpose whatever.

Lord Cornwallis also says, that general Gates's army consisted of above seven thousand men: his lordship does not account for more than two thousand; consequently there are upwards of five thousand, who are alive "to fight another day." Will not these five thousand collect, rally, and form again? Will they not be reinforced? Will not lord Cornwallis's "infliction of exemplary punishment," make it a war of desperation? Can any man of common sense suppose, that lord Cornwallis, who, by his own account, had not two thousand men (which by the last action are diminished 300, and are without the possibility of receiving any assistance from New-York) can oppose, for any time, the united force of Virginia, and the two Carolinas? The very idea is so ROMANTIC and WILD, it is fit for no other persons to reason upon, but those who are of his majesty's most honourable privy council.

Before the taking of Charles-Town, the northern colonies were languid, in making their preparations for war; but as soon as that event was known, such an universal spirit of vigour and alacrity was seen among all ranks, as hath not happened during the war. The same spirit will manifest itself throughout all Ameriea, when the news of lord Cornwallis's action is made public.

Every sincere and intelligent friend to the interests and happiness of this country, must ardently wish, that the ministers would seize the present moment of success, before news of any disaster arrives, in offering terms of peace to America, or opening a negociation through Mr. Laurens.

In the beginning part of lord Cornwallis's letter, he describes his own situation, which was desperate enough, and says, that he had "left Charles-Town sufficiently garrisoned, and provided for a siege." Why write these words, if he did not apprehend it would be besieged? And could there be any suspicion of such an operation, if there was not a force somewhere for that purpose?

Before the news from Carolina, it was determined in the cabinet, to send ten more regiments to America, but there was some doubt relative to the disposition of the people to prosecute the war; the matter is now decided, and a messenger is sent to Lord Buckingham, to know how far it will be acceptable to Ireland to part with four thousand more of her regular troops, which are to be embarked immediately, together with large draughts from the army here. With respect to Ireland, however reluctant she may be to lend her troops for the American war, her own peculiar situation will certainly lead her to wish to be delivered from every mercenary soldier in the kingdom, since she has proved the power and protection of her native volunteers; and as for England, we have already experienced her versatility too often, to doubt, that the present temporary success will again buoy up many people with hopes, who had already shewn symptoms of acknowledging the delusion, and induce them to support administration in the pursuit of those fleeting shadows, which every now and then present themselves in the shape of victories.

Oct. 12. Governor Johnstone is about to return to Lisbon, to exercise his approved talent for negociation, and to counteract the little paltry manœuvres of those contemptible politicians, the ambassadors from the courts of France and Spain.

Oct. 13. Yesterday the young prince was privately baptized by the bishop of Litchfield and Coventry, by the name of ALFRED.

The dyſentry prevails ſo much in the neighbourhood of Chatham, that it is difficult to find nurſes to attend the ſick. Of 300 additional troops, that arrived in the barracks laſt Friday, 150 were ſeized with that fatal diſorder, two days after. The diſeaſe is become epidemical, and Mr. Wood, ſurgeon of the barracks, Mr. Hill, of the Surry, and all the medical tribe, nurſes, &c. who attend the hoſpital, are afflicted with the ſame complaint, and now lie dangerouſly ill.

Oct. 14. As the laſt prince was born at Windſor, there would have been more propriety in naming him Arthur than Alfred, from the well known circumſtance of the round table at Windſor.

Oct. 16. The country gentlemen ſhould be well aware of the various low ſtratagems of miniſters, before they join the plunderers and harpies of the ſtate in the proſecution of the fruitleſs and deſtructive war in North America. A ſtriking inſtance of this ſort of deluſion is to be ſeen in the laſt ſucceſsful gazette; a minute liſt is there given of the fighting men before the engagement, which are made to amount to no more than about 2000. This is the firſt inſtance of ſuch a liſt, and is evidently intended to draw the public attention from the peculiarly fortunate circumſtances which gave lord Cornwallis his advantage, to the belief of what ſo ſmall a force is capable of doing againſt ſo numerous a body of the enemy, and to renew the old impreſſions of American cowardice and want of ſkill. Before this engagement happened, when our ſmall force in Carolina was ſpoken of, miniſters boldly aſſerted there were ſeven thouſand effective men with lord Cornwallis, who was ſuperior to any force the Americans could bring againſt him; yet let any fair diſintereſted man read the laſt gazette, and determine whether lord Cornwallis's victory was not likewiſe an eſcape; and whether ſo far from there being the ſmalleſt probable chance of his effecting any thing, his ſituation was not next to deſperate? Then let him ſay whether any thing ſhort of folly or wickedneſs in the extreme, would riſk ſuch hair-breadth ſcapes in future, in a conteſt where there is every thing to loſe, and nothing to be gained.

With every reſpect for a young nobleman, truly amiable in private life, judging from the paſt as well as the preſent prevailing ferments in Ireland, it is not difficult to foretell, that the appointment of lord Carliſle to the lord lieutenancy, is pregnant with every miſchievous conſequence of inadequate abilities, and the narrow accommodating ſpirit of a party nomination, in the moſt critical and important public æra of that country. The ſyſtem of œconomy, borrowed of late years from the kitchen of St. James's, and practiſed, we know with what ſucceſs, at Dublin caſtle, may not ſuit ill with the ſhattered finances of the new lord lieutenant; but the Iriſh, extending their ſuſpicions beyond his domeſtic arrangements, may poſſibly entertain ſome jealouſy of thoſe motives which have led an unfledged ſtateſman, after commencing his plan of redemption in America, where his own emolument, was the ſole advantage his country derived from his commiſſion, to ſearch for other worlds, to ſeek his fortune in, and rehearſe his politics.

Oct. 17. The price of Morocco leather hath within theſe few days ariſen more than forty per cent. in the city; three Iriſh merchants having, immediately upon hearing that lord Carliſle was declared lord lieutenant of Ireland, made vaſt purchaſes of that article for ſhoe heels, concluding that moſt of the Iriſh gentlemen, and certainly all the courtiers in that kingdom, will henceforth wear red-heel'd ſhoes during the preſent high-poliſhed lieutenantcy.

Extract of a letter from St. Ildephonſe, Sept. 22.

"England has, ſince ſome time, tried every poſſible means to bring about a miſunderſtanding and diviſion between the houſe of Bourbon, and to make a ſeparate peace with Spain. To this end ſeveral emiſſaries have been ſent here, and Mr. Cumberland among others, who have tried different means to gain acceſs to our miniſters; they have even endeavoured to intereſt ſome of the Roman Catholic powers in their cauſe, and the moſt powerful among them actually undertook, about ſix months ago, to make ſome propoſitions, but they were not liſtened to, as might eaſily be expected. It ſeems that the court of London has not yet abandoned that favourite project. Another perſon of diſtinction, who keeps the ſtricteſt incognito, is lately arrived here from Germany, ſaid to be charged by the Engliſh miniſtry with the moſt extenſive powers. He has had ſeveral conferences with Mr. Cumberland; and ſince the departure of count d'Eſtaing both theſe gentlemen ſeem very buſy in the purſuit of their object. They have even ſent propoſitions to our miniſter, containing in ſubſtance that England offers to cede Gibraltar to Spain, if our king will conſent to a reconciliation. To this they have received for anſwer, "That his Majeſty could not liſten to any propoſitions of peace, without the intervention of France." To this they have repreſented, that France having acknowledged the independence of America, had by that very act debarred them for a long while from all means of reconciliation. Upon which they received for final anſwer:—"That his majeſty's conſcience, and the dignity of his crown, obliged him to adhere as firmly to the alliance he had contracted as the king of France; and that notwithſtanding his ardent wiſh to give peace unto his ſubjects, and the great advantages propoſed to him, he could not, nor would not, treat with the enemies of his crown, without the concurrence of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty."

Some ſhort time after parliament had repealed all the ill fated American tax laws, except that accurſed three-penny duty upon tea, Dr. Franklin and a gentleman then lately recalled from America (who had been placed high, by Mr. Pitt, in his majeſty's civil employments in that country, and whoſe intereſt it certainly was to approve his judgment to the king's miniſter) implored Lord North to be adviſed, and to repeal that law alſo, as it would only remain feſtering in the minds of the people, who never would ſubmit to it. His lordſhip replied, "No, not yet; but by and bye, when a proper time ſhall come, I mean to repeal it."—That proper time (in his lordſhip's judgment) hath never yet come, but the tax law however is nevertheleſs effectually, and to all eternity, repealed, together with the loſs of juriſdiction over all thoſe colonies—ſeventy millions of money—and the lives of more than an hundred thouſand brave and valuable ſubjects and citizens!—So much for procraſtination and—obſtinacy—"What dire events from trivial cauſes flow!"

To the PRINTER.

IN your laſt New-paper, you printed for public conſideration, a bill for extending the benefit of a late act of aſſembly of this ſtate, entitled, "An act to ſettle and adjuſt the accounts of the troops of this ſtate "in the ſervice of the United States and for other "purpoſes therein mentioned," to regimental ſurgeons and their mates. The preamble ſets forth, that it has been doubted, whether theſe officers be included under the deſcription "all the officers and private "men of the Pennſylvania line;" for theſe are the words of the act intended to be amended. Had the expreſſion been limited to commiſſioned officers, perhaps ſome difficulty might have ariſen, but it is really hard to gueſs at the ground of the alledged uncertainty. It would be well, however, to conſider whether the paſſing of this ſupplement will not lead into greater difficulty than it can remove. Will it not, by implication, diveſt the chaplains of the brigades? No; becauſe this conſtruction would not be equitable. The chaplains have the ſame ground for indemnification as others.

The enacting words of this propoſed ſupplement declare, "that all regimental ſurgeons and their mates in the ſaid line, ſhall be, and hereby are entitled to half-pay for life, and ſuch other emoluments and benefits, to all intents and purpoſes, as the military commiſſioned officers in the ſaid line, are entitled to, under the ſaid act;" that is to ſay, the act firſt above-mentioned. This clauſe muſt appear, to the reader, very extraordinary, when he ſhall be told, that the act here referred to, contains not an idea about half-pay, nor is the word "commiſſioned" in it: Perhaps it will be anſwered, that the half-pay is to be underſtood of a proviſion heretofore made for commiſſioned officers. But that cannot be, for the ſtrict connection formed between the half pay, and the further advantages by the words, "and ſuch other," limit the whole to the law in queſtion, ſo that this ſection will paſs nothing to theſe ſurgeons: not the half-pay; for there was none derived under the act, intended to be extended: nor the other emoluments and benefits; for the general words, "all the officers and private men of the Pennſylvania line," had already inveſted them with the indemnification for the depreciation of their pay, which is all the advantage derived from it. Perhaps there is a groſs error in the tranſcribing of the bill. Poſſibly we ſhould read it thus, "A ſupplement to an act, entituled," an act for the more effectual ſupply, and more honourable reward of the Pennſylvania troops, in the ſervice of the United States of America. In the law laſt mentioned, there is, indeed, a grant of half pay, not, indeed, for life, but from and after the expiration of an equal annuity; promiſed by the honourable the Congreſs of the United States, to "all military commiſſioned officers," under certain reſtrictions and limitations. In this act, too, there are other emoluments and benefits, requiring a clear grant, which the making good the depreciation of pay, being a matter of juſtice, ſeems not ſo much to need. If, therefore, the deſcription "military commiſſioned officers" will not reach to ſurgeons, it may be proper to turn this bill into a ſupplement to the act juſt recited.

But although the bill, as it ſtands, appears to be wholly fruitleſs, yet a ſupplement to explain and amend the act for adjuſting and making good the pay of the army, is certainly among the deſiderata of this ſtate. I ſhall therefore take the liberty to mention ſome real difficulties in the matter of that act, and make ſome remarks on the expreſſion.

By the laſt mentioned, the ſale of the confiſcated eſtates, as they are ſtiled, was deferred till the firſt day of July next. This ſeemed unaccountable, when the bill was depending; inaſmuch, as an early diſtribution of the value of them, to each officer and ſoldier, proportioned to his particular pay, would have been no loſs to the public, whilſt it provided a ſeaſonable and welcome relief to the military. The immediate ſale of theſe eſtates is, however, by a very unforeſeen event, ſince, become highly expedient. The large advances of public money, appropriated to other important purpoſes, which have been made to the Pennſylvania line, in part of the loſſes that they ſuſtained by the depreciation of the paper money, have drained the treaſury of the ſtate. It ſeems, therefore, quite reaſonable, that the few forfeited real eſtates, yet remaining, be diſpoſed of without loſs of time, and, after reinſtating the treaſury, the overplus be employed in a further diſtribution to the gentlemen of the army.

When this buſineſs ſhall come upon the carpet, it may not be amiſs to clear up ſome real difficulties in the firſt act: ſuch as to define the term "confiſcated," as it is not known in the common law, nor uſed in any former law of Pennſylvania. Concerning forfeited eſtates our former legiſlatures have ſpoken, but not an idea can be collected, from their ſeveral declarations, of the other. For confiſcated and forfeited do not convey the ſame meaning. The firſt is a term of the civil law, intending ſome property, "belonging to the public treaſury;" the latter eſtate, "whereof the right hath gone, or departed from the former owners." If there be no property in the ſtate, or acknowledged by the laws, under the name of "confiſcated," there can be nothing appropriated by the words which we are conſidering. It is true, that in this caſe there is no private interference with the military; if there was, great doubt would probably enſue of the intent of the law. Of the law, I ſay; for though the deſign of the legiſlature can be collected; yet the expreſſion of acts of aſſembly is the pole-ſtar of the executive officers.

Still more ambiguous is it, what particular forfeited eſtates are intended? Taking forfeited to be the intent of confiſcated, then it ſhould ſeem, that all forfeitures and penalties, even thoſe given by former regulations to the poor and highways, are now incorporated with the real eſtates forfeited by attainder of treaſon, as a fund for indemnifying the ſoldiery*. This idea, however, ſeems to be inconſiſtent with the ſales here ſpoken of, which are deferred till the firſt of July next. Yet poſſibly both may well enough ſtand together. If the real eſtates forfeited by attainder of treaſon, only, were intended, it ſeems very proper the aſſembly ſhould ſay ſo, and not leave ſo important a difficulty unexplained.

Again, the auditors, eſtabliſhed by this act, to eſtimate the depreciation of the pay of the Pennſylvania line, are authorized by ſection ſecond, to eſtimate in ſpecie, all ſums of continental money, received by the officers and privates, on account of their pay. Why not all bills of credit, as well as the paper-money iſſued by Congreſs, which have been employed for this uſe? or all bills of credit, that have equally ſunk in value? beſides, the word continental, imprudently inſinuating a claim in the United States to all the main land of America, inconſiſtent with the rightful poſſeſſions of Spain, France and Portugal, being withal improper otherwiſe, has been for ſome time paſſed, avoided by Congreſs.

The deſign of the fifth ſection, was to reſtrain the privates of the army from aſſigning their certificates, unleſs the transfer be atteſted by the officer commanding the regiment to which they belong. To make this underſtood, it may be proper to ſay, that the auditors before mentioned, on adjuſting the deficient pay of each officer or private, are to furniſh him with a certificate, ſetting forth, the ſum to which he may be entitled; and this "to prevent their being counterfeited, or becoming objects of ſpeculation." It is aſked, are theſe vouchers aſſignable in their nature? Certainly notes of hand, or promiſſory notes, were not negociable, till made ſo by act of aſſembly, in the year 1715. Such certificates can only be evidences of a demand in behalf of the perſons to whom they ſhall be made. This eſtabliſhed idea of the common law, is acknowledged, by an act of aſſembly, paſſed in the year 1766, enabling the managers of the city almſhouſe to borrow money at intereſt, on their certificates; for a ſpecial clauſe, in this law, made theſe certificates aſſignable, and barred the right of the aſſignor. It ſhould therefore ſeem, that an expreſs authority is ſtill wanted to enable even the commiſſioned officers to transfer theirs. The uſe of the cant phraſe, objects of ſpeculation, in this ſection, diſtreſſes me. That our legiſlature ſhould adopt a term not known in the language; a term aſſumed by engroſſers and foreſtallers, to avoid appellations, which import criminality and diſgrace, is really ſtrange. But it ſhould be remembered, that their authority, however great, doth not entitle them to uſe new-fangled and uncertain expreſſions. We allow them to ſtamp money, but not to coin words. They who ſpeak to the people, ſhould uſe ſettled and plain language; ſuppoſe the ſenſe of this ſentence could poſſibly become an important queſtion in a court of juſtice; on one ſide it might be proved, by all the dictionaries, that ſpeculation intends an intent ſtudying or thinking upon any matter: but what ſenſe would this give to the paſſage? on the other, what author, what book in the vaſt fund of writings extant in Engliſh, could be adduced in ſupport of this uſe of it?——Yes, I recollect to have ſeen ſomething like it in Rivington's Gazette. But what an authority is this!

As I go along, I ſhall juſt mention another vulgariſm in ſubſtituting the prepoſition to, for the conjunction till. This occurs in ſection the ſecond; "from the firſt of January 1777, to the firſt of Auguſt 1780." We laugh at a mode of ſpeech, common in ſome parts of the ſtate; "from Lancaſter till Carliſle:" but the former is equally inaccurate. The mention of ſuch failures in compoſition, may be uſeful on future occaſions. It is certain, they diſgrace a public body.

Section the ninth, ſeems to deſign an authority in the auditors, to take the atteſtation of the officers and ſoldiers to their accounts. But if this were intended, the words are not ſufficient. As it is againſt the ſettled courſe of the common law, that any perſon ſhould be heard on oath, in any matter, in which he has the colour of intereſt, very expreſs and explicit terms are neceſſary for that purpoſe. A power, barely "to ſettle accounts on oath;" as here, will warrant the auditors to examine diſintereſted witneſſes after this manner. As muſter-rolls and pay-rolls will form the ground on which this buſineſs muſt be conducted, there ſeems little need, for admitting the affidavits of the parties; which ſhould very ſeldom or never be done, as it lays men under too great temptation. This laſt obſervation is deſigned for the auditors.

If criticiſm only were the intent of theſe ſtrictures, the act before us affords ſubject enough of this nature. We might proceed to a conſiderable length. It was certainly an haſty and crude piece of legal compoſition, and may ſerve as a memento to our rulers, of the advantage of letting their bills in aſſembly, lie over till another ſitting, as the conſtitution has wiſely directed. I am, Sir, yours,

Philadelphia, Feb. 20, 1781. SYLVESTER.

* The phraſe uſed is, "all confiſcated eſtates."

Philadelphia, March 3.

Intelligence from the Southward.

BY authentic advices we learn, That General Morgan collected near one hundred priſoners, by parties ſent out for the purpoſe, after the account he gave in his letter to general Greene, dated the 19th of January laſt. That upon receiving the news of Tarleton's defeat, lord Cornwallis marched with his army in purſuit of the light infantry and the priſoners. As ſoon as general Greene was informed of the movements of lord Cornwallis, he put the army in motion on Pedee, and leaving it under the command of general Huger, ſet out to join the light infantry, in order to collect the militia and embarraſs the enemy, until he could effect a junction of his forces. General Morgan, after the defeat of Tarleton, had every judicious made forced marches up into the country, and happily croſſed the Catawba the evening before a great rain, which ſwelled the river to ſuch a degree as prevented

the enemy from croſſing for ſeveral days, during which time the priſoners were got over the Yadkin, and on their march for Dan-river, which they likewiſe paſſed, and on the 14th of this month had reached Bedford court-houſe, in the ſtate of Virginia.

General Greene, on the latter end of January, arrived at the light infantry camp at Sherard's ford, on the Catawba. The enemy were a little lower down the river at M'Cowan's-ford, and the river was ſtill ſo high that they could not croſs. They had deſtroyed their waggons, and equipped themſelves compleatly as light infantry. Their force conſiſted of between 2500 and 3000 troops, including near 300 dragoons, and their mounted infantry. On the firſt of February they croſſed at M'Cowan's ford, general Daviſon, with a party of militia, was poſted there in order to oppoſe their croſſing, but he falling by the firſt diſcharge, the enemy made good their landing, and the militia retreated. A place of rendezvous was appointe for the militia to collect at, who were poſted at the different fords up and down the river. Part of them halted about ſeven miles ſhort of the place of rendezvous, and were overtaken by Tarleton and diſperſed. General Greene waited that night at the place appointed, but finding the militia did not collect, the light infantry next morning continued their march to Saliſbury, and croſſed the Yadkin. Before they had got over all the baggage and ſtores, the enemy approched, and there was a pretty ſmart ſkirmiſh between a party of our riflemen and the advance of the enemy near the ford. The boats being ſecured, and the river continuing high from the late rains, the enemy were for ſome time ſtopped in their purſuit. Heavy rains, deep creeks and bad roads, as well as delays for want of proviſions and other cauſes, prevented our forming a junction as ſoon as was expected. General Greene therefore, fearing that the river might fall ſo as to be fordable, ordered the army to file off to Guilford court-houſe, where part of them arrived on the evening of the 8th, and the reſt were expected to be in on the 9th. The enemy finding they could not paſs at the Trading ford, near Saliſbury, marched up the ſouth ſide of the Yadkin, and on the night of the 7th croſſed at the Shallow ford, and had on the 9th advanced towards Salem, one of the Moravian towns, within 25 or 30 miles of Guilford court-houſe.

Theſe rapid movements having prevented the junction of the militia, general Greene ordered the ſtores and heavy baggage to be removed to Prince Edward court-houſe, in the ſtate of Virginia; and having formed a light army, compoſed of the cavalry of the 1ſt and 3d regiments, and lieutenant colonel Lee's legion, a detachment of light infantry under colonel Howard, and ſome few Virginia riflemen, making in the whole 700, ordered them with the militia to harraſs the enemy in their advance, and check their progreſs, while he with the reſt of the army croſſed the Roenoke. In the mean while, general Sumpter was ordered to collect the militia in the upper part of South-Carolina, and general Pickens had orders to take the command of the men in arms in the rear of the enemy. Such was the ſituation of the two armies at the date of the laſt diſpatches, which was the 10th ult.

STATE of PENNSYLVANIA.

An ACT to repeal the Act, intitled "An Act to revive and continue for a further limited time the Act for laying an embargo on the exportation of proviſions from this State by ſea for a limited time;" and alſo certain parts of an ACT, entitled, "An Act to permit the exportation of flour of wheat from this State by ſea, under certain limitations and reſtrictions."

WHEREAS it has been found by experience that prohibitions on the exportation of the commodities of this country, have tended greatly to impoveriſhment thereof, without producing any adequate benefit to the community.

Be it therefore enacted, and it is hereby enacted by the Repreſentatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania in General Aſſembly met, and by the Authority of the ſame, That the Act intitled, "An Act to revive and continue for a further limited time, the Act for laying an embargo on the exportation of proviſions from this State by ſea, for a limited time," paſſed on the twenty-ſecond day of September laſt, be, and the ſame is hereby repealed.

And whereas the limitations and reſtrictions, contained in the Act intitled, 'An Act to permit the exportation of flour of wheat from this State by ſea, under certain limitations and reſtrictions," have been productive of miſchievous conſequences to this State, and cannot be attended with the advantages expected by the legiſlature, by reaſon of the full liberty given to commerce in a neighbouring State.

Be it therefore enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the ſaid laſt mentioned Act and every clauſe, proviſo and thing, therein contained, except the permiſſion to export the flour therein mentioned, be, and the ſame is hereby repealed; excepting alſo the clauſe, obliging all perſons ſhipping flour of wheat to offer or tender a quantity equal to one third part of the quantity to be ſhipped, unto the proper officer appointed by the Preſident and Council for that purpoſe, as is more fully and particularly expreſſed in the ſeventh ſection of the ſaid Act.

Signed by order of the Houſe,
FREDERICK A. MUHLENBERG, Speaker.

Enacted into a Law at Philadelphia, on Tueſday, the twenty-ſeventh day of February, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-one.

SAMUEL STERETT, clerk of the general aſſembly.

*** There will be CHARITY SERMONS preached TO-MORROW, in the forenoon at CHRIST CHURCH, and in the afternoon at ST PETER'S CHURCH. The donations of thoſe perſons that cannot attend Divine Service, will be received by the church-wardens, Mr. Bache, or Mr. Chaloner.

THURSDAY, the firſt of March, will be a day memorable in the annals of America to the lateſt poſterity, for the final ratification in Congreſs of the articles of confederation and perpetual union between theſe ſtates.

This great event, which will confound our enemies, fortify us againſt their arts of ſeduction, and fruſtrate their plans of diviſion, was announced to the public at twelve o'clock under the diſcharge of the artillery on the land, and the cannon of the ſhipping in the Delaware. The bells were rung, and every manifeſtation of joy ſhewn on the occaſion. The Ariel frigate, commanded by the gallant Paul Jones, fired a *feu-de-joye*, and was beautifully decorated with a variety of ſtreamers in the day, and ornamented with a brilliant appearance of lights in the night.

At two o'clock in the afternoon his excellency the preſident of Congreſs received the congratulations of the legiſlative and executive bodies of this ſtate, of the civil and military officers and many of the principal citizens, who partook of a collation, provided on this happy occaſion. The evening was uſhered in by an elegant exhibition of fire-works.

Thus has the union, began by neceſſity, been indiſſolubly cemented. Thus America, like a well conſtructed arch, whoſe parts, harmonizing and mutually ſupporting each other, are the more cloſely united the greater the preſſure upon them, is growing up in war into greatneſs and conſequence among the nations. But Britain's boaſted wealth and grandeur are crumbling to pieces, never to be again united. Her empire of the ocean is dividing among her inſulted neighbours; and, if ſhe perſiſts in her preſent ſelf-deſtroying ſyſtems, there will be a time when ſcarcely a monument of her former glory will remain. The fragments of her empire, and its hiſtory, will then be of little other uſe to mankind, but, like a ruined tower on a dreary coaſt, to ſerve as a land-mark to warn againſt the ſhoals and rocks on which her political navigators had ſhipwrecked that infatuated nation.

In COUNCIL,
Philadelphia, February 26th, 1781.

WHEREAS divers perſons now occupy lots, within the limits of the city, the property of the ſtate, under pretence of former leaſes and permiſſions from the late proprietaries, and other pretended claims: and whereas ſuch occupation is not only injurious to the rights of the ſtate in general, but the inhabitants of the city in particular, who are entitled to the uſe of all vacant land within the bounds and limits of the city, as a free common of paſture, until the ſame ſhall be purchaſed for building and improvement:

Reſolved therefore, That public notice be given to all ſuch occupiers, that it is the intention of this board to aſſert the rights of the ſtate and of the city, by removing the incloſures of all perſons, holding vacant lands within the bounds of the city, on any pretence of leaſes or permiſſions of the former proprietaries, or otherwiſe, except by patent, ſo as to preſerve the ſaid lots from encroachment, until the legiſlature of the ſtate ſhall take farther order in the premiſes: and all perſons are hereby forbid entering upon ſaid lands, and poſſeſſing them, as no regard will in future be paid to the expences they have been at in manuring and fencing them.

FEBRUARY 28th, 1781.

WHEREAS by an act of aſſembly, paſſed the tenth day of October, 1779, all the taxable inhabitants of this ſtate were required to make return, on oath or affirmation, of all their eſtates, real and perſonal, on pain of forfeiting a ſum equal to the tax at which ſuch perſons were rated, purſuant to the ſaid act: and whereas by a ſubſequent act, bearing date the firſt day of June, 1780, intitled "An act for funding and redeeming the bills of credit of the United States, and providing means to bring the preſent war to a happy concluſion," it was declared, that the monthly taxes, laid by the former act, ſhould be continued, except as to the appointment thereof, according to the former aſſeſſment, but that the preſent tax ſhould be collected on a new aſſeſſment, and new returns to be made, in the manner, and under the penalties directed and provided by the act of aſſembly before mentioned. To the end therefore that uniformity may take place in the execution of the above laws, and that thoſe who have made faithful returns may not be partially treated:

Reſolved, That the commiſſioners of the ſeveral counties do cauſe the returns of property to be made on oath or affirmation, as by the laws aforeſaid are directed, and in failure thereof, the penalty before recited to be levied upon all delinquents.

THE board taking into conſideration the payment of the volunteers raiſed, purſuant to a law paſſed the twenty-ſixth day of May laſt, which ſaid volunteers were thereby entitled to the pey and rations of the fœderal army; and this board having applied to the honorable Board of War, to aſcertain the pay of the fœderal army, during the aforeſaid period, and the ſaid board having reported, that to the firſt day of Auguſt laſt, the pay of the fœderal army ſhould be given in the old money, and after that period, in bills of the new emiſſion, agreeable to the reſolves of Congreſs.

Reſolved Therefore, That the payment of the ſaid volunteers be made agreeable to the above report, and that the ſaid volunteers be paid off as ſoon as the troops, ſerving in the fœderal army, are ſatisfied, for their pay during the ſaid period.

Extract from the minutes,
T. MATLACK, Secretary.

Philadelphia, February 28th, 1781.

The Gentlemen acting as Lieutenants in this State, will obſerve, that a conſiderable Penalty is inflicted by the preſent Militia Law, on thoſe who neglect to return their accounts, for ſettlement, in a certain limited time therein mentioned: they are likewiſe informed, that no Accounts will be paſſed at the Auditor's Office, unleſs the Captains returns, by which the Sub Lieutenants made their collections, are produced; and alſo Returns of all the Claſſes in their reſpective diſtricts, in order to aſcertain that the fines impoſed by the Act, paſſed the 20th of March, 1780, are duly collected and accounted for.

To be Sold at Public Auction,
At the Southwark Auction Store,
On THURSDAY the 8th inſtant, at 11 o'clock in the Morning, the
Remainder of the Materials belonging to the Ship General Greene,

Amongſt which are, Three 6 pound Cannon (lying on the wharf below South-ſtreet) one large copper Boiler, twelve Muſkets, twenty Cutlaſſes, Handſpikes, Pumpgeer, Lanthorns, Trumpets, Crow-bars, Blocks, Junk, and looſe Iron, &c. &c.

WILLIAM BROWN, Auctioneer.

To be Sold by Public Vendue,

at the Plantation late of JACOB HARMAN, deceaſed, in Upper Derby townſhip, Cheſter county, at 12 o'clock, on THURSDAY the 15th day of March, inſtant, A Waggon, two Carts, a Riding-chair, a Sleigh, Ploughs, Harrows, and a large Collection of other farming Utenſils.

WILLIAM WEST,
JONATHAN BROWN, } Executors.
MORDECAI LEWIS,

Wood-Cutters wanted

At BATSTO FURNACE, in New-Jerſey, to whom good Wages will be given; the Wood to be cut is chiefly Pine.

For ſale or barter, for flour, midlings, pork, corn or molaſſes, either at the ſaid Furnace, or at the ſtore of CHARLES PETTIT, on Mrs Allen's Wharf,

CANNON SHOT of all ſizes, STOVES and other Caſtings, Rolled and Rod IRON.

N. B. Guns, Howitz, or other particular Caſting, may be contracted for by applying as above.

JOHN YOUNG, jun.

At his Book-ſtore, in Market-ſtreet, has for ſale,

A VERY elegant collection of new BOOKS (London editions) in Hiſtory, Law, Phyſic, Divinity, Mathematicks, and Architecture; with a collection of the moſt modern French and military Books, and Claſſics.

Alſo ſome pairs of neat four pound HOWITS on Carriages, and good Weſt-India RUM by the hogſheads.

To be ſold by Robert Elliot,

At the corner of Second and Race-ſtreets,

A quantity of excellent ſalted BEEF, in tierces and barrels: alſo, a few caſks of Madeira and Teneriff WINES.

TO BE SOLD,
An handſome Phæton, with

good HARNESS. Enquire of Mr. J. Hiltzheimer.

To be ſold, a Negroe Lad,

eighteen years old, capable of any ſort of houſe work, or taking care of horſes; he is well tempered and honeſt: Alſo, a Riding CHAIR and Harneſs; the Chair has ſteel Springs. Enquire of the Printer.

To be ſold, a likely Negroe

FELLOW, about 19 or 20 years of age, fit for either town or country buſineſs. Enquire of JOHN MURRAY, in Pine-ſtreet.

Four Hundred Dollars Reward.

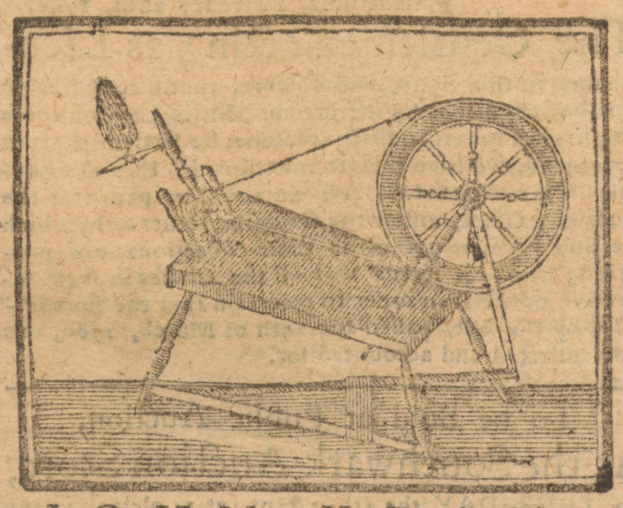
RANAWAY from the ſubſcriber, in Strawberry-alley, on Monday the 26th of February, an Apprentice BOY, named MANLY SMALLWOOD, by trade a Shoemaker; he is 17 years of age, 5 feet 3 inches high, ſtrait made, thin viſage, brown ſtrait hair, a little knockneed, ſpeaks faſt; had on when he went away, a brown coattee and jacket of the ſame, buckſkin breeches, home-made ſhirt, good ſhoes and ſtockings, ſmall caſtor hat; it is ſuppoſed he will endeavour to get on board ſome veſſel in the harbour, therefore all maſters of veſſels are forbid to carry him off at their peril. Whoever takes up ſaid Boy, and brings him to me, or ſecures him in any goal in this ſtate, ſhall have the above reward, and all reaſonable expences paid by me,

JOHN BYRNES.

Was taken up, treſpaſſing on the

place of John Honeyker, on the Paſſyunk road, a ſmall dark Bay HORSE. The owner is deſired to prove his property, pay charges and take him away.

JOHN CLAYSER



JOHN KEAN,

And the SPINNING-WHEEL is removed, one Door from where he lived, to the Corner of Market and Third-ſtreets, where is now Opening a large and general Aſſortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

Which he will Sell, Wholeſale and Retail, at Prices ſo very low as to be perfectly agreeable to every reaſonable Purchaſer.

Together with numberleſs other Articles, he offers to Sale the following, viz.

BLUE, brown, green, purple, ſcarlet, buff, and light-coloured, ſuperfine Broadcloths, twilled and knap'd.
Brown, blue, claret, cinnamon and cloth coloured Second Cloths.
Blue, green, grey and brown, ſtrong Engliſh Knaps.
London brown, blue, buff, ſcarlet, white and ſtrip'd Caſſimers.
London brown, ſtriped, Purple, and a variety of ſpotted and blue forreſt Cloths.
Buff, blue, green, cloth-coloured and white Pluſh.
Crimſon, and a variety of ſpotted, brown, claret-coloured, and black Velvets, plain and cut.
Brown, claret, olive, black, green, white and purple Corduroys.
Grey, white and ſtriped Coatings.
Black Everlaſtings.
Serge Denims.
Serge De-jean.
Prunellas.—Duroons.
A variety of corded and plain worſteds, ſuitable for gentlemens jackets and breeches.
A variety of ſilk jacket and breeches Patterns.
Corded Dimities.
White, brown, olive, blue and emborſed Serges.
Minorca Serges.
White Flannels.
Corded, plain and ſpotted Callimancoes, of various colours.
Blue and brown Baizes.
White Swanſkin.
Shalloons of every colour.
Mens and womens worſted and cotton Hoſe of various colours.
Purple, green and cloth coloured Crapes.
A beautiful aſſortment of chintz and calicoes.
Marſeilles Quilting.
Blue, ſtraw, white, brown, changeable and clouded Mantuas of different patterns.
Black, garnet, crimſon, pink and ſtriped Sattins.
Black Modes.
Dove coloured Paduaſoys.
A few pieces of beautiful Brocades.
Striped, and ſtriped and ſpotted bordered, blue, green, brown and crimſon, ell-wide Perſians.
White and crimſon Sarſnets.
An elegant aſſortment of the moſt faſhionable ſilk Gauzes, Kentings and Catgut.
Coarſe and fine Cambricks and Lawns.
Silk, kenting, linen and cotton Handkerchiefs of different patterns and colours.
Beautiful tiffany Handkerchiefs.
Black gauze Handkerchiefs.
Cotton Romalls.
Iriſh, Dutch and French Linens.
Bag Holland.
Broad and narrow Ruſſia Sheetings.
Dowlas.
Lavals.
White Sheeting.
Flowered & millnet lawns.
Millnet lawn Handkerchiefs.
Sewing ſilks of all colours.
Thread of every colour and fineneſs.
Plain and ſtriped Muſlins, coarſe and fine.
Long Lawn.
Ladies cotton Hoſe.
Silk Stockings and Mitts.
Purple Gloves and Mitts.
Twiſt of different colours.
Furniture Check.
Mens coarſe hoſe & Mitts.
Small milled Hoſe.
Snuff in bottles.
Camblets.
Durants.
Rattinets.
Venetian Poplins, &c.
Plated & Gilded Buttons.
Pen Knives.
Taylors & Small Sciſſars.
Paper and japanned Snuff-Boxes.
Common Spectacles.
Plated, pinchbeck, copper, braſs and white-metal ſhoe and knee buckles.
White-chapple and common Engliſh Needles.
Hunters Knives & Forks.
Twelve and 14 oz. ſadlers Tacks.
Pound Pins.
Cork-ſcrews.
Poliſhed ſteel and japanned Snuffers.
Silver Locket-buttons of various patterns.
Ink-pots.
Buckle Buſhes.
Hanover Laces.
Tapes and Bobbin.
Quality and Coat Binding.
Razors, of the firſt Quality, in Caſes, with Straps, &c.
Tully Garters.
Writing paper.
Braſs Cocks.
Watch Chryſtals and Springs.
Braſs Nails.
Crooked Combs.
Horn Spoons.
Black and white narrow and broad Lace.
Bengals and Ginghams.
An aſſortment of Ribbands.
Hyſon and Bohea Tea of the firſt Quality.
A few Hogſheads of Claret.
Claret in Bottles.
Pots.
Skillets.
Caſt Boxes.
Window Weights.
Bake Stones, &c.

ALSO,

Some Hogſheads of extraordinary Indigo, with numberleſs other articles too tedious to mention.

Juſt Imported in the laſt Veſſels from Europe,
And TO BE SOLD, By

WILLIAM NICHOLS,

At his STORE, on the north ſide of Market ſtreet, oppoſite the Indian king, by Wholeſale and Retail,
A large and general Aſſortment of the following

ARTICLES.

SUPERFINE, ſecond and coarſe Broadcloths, of all colours,
Blue, brown and white Knaps,
Thickſetts, Velvets and Velverets of all colours,
Spotted and flowered Corduroys,
Rattinets, Shalloons, and Tammies,
Duroys, Everlaſtings, Camblets and Corded Worſted,
Men's, women's and children's Worſted Hoſe,
Cotton Cords and Taſſels,
A quantity of Blanketing,
Fine Linens,
Ruſſia Sheetings,
Coarſe and fine Hollands,
Cotton Checks,
Diapers and Dimethies,
Drawboys,
Marſeilles Quilting,
A quantity of the beſt Sewing Silks,
A quantity of Iriſh Linens,
A large and general Aſſortment of the beſt Engliſh SADLERY
Mohair and Twiſt,
White & coloured Threads,
Pins, Needles, Tapes and Bobbins,
Cambricks, Lawns, and Kentings,
Taffaties, Perſians, Paduaſoys and Sarſnets,
Bandana, Romal and Barcelona Handkerchiefs,
Croſs-barred, ſtriped and plain Muſlins,
Britanniar,
Check Handkerchiefs,
A quantity of Chintzes and Calicoes,
Gauzes of different kinds,
A quantity of Lace,
Writing Paper,
Engliſh Shoes and Boots,

ALSO,

Madeira & Claret Wines,
Jamaica Spirit, and many Articles which are not enumerated.
A quantity of the beſt Caroliina Indigo.

To be Sold or Exchanged,

For a Houſe or Houſes in the city of Philadelphia, or for a good Farm not far diſtant from the city,

A LOT ſituate on the ſouth-eaſt ſide of the Main-ſtreet, in Germantown and north-eaſt ſide of Shoemaker's-lane, leading from the ſaid ſtreet to the Old-York road. It contains in front, on the ſaid Main-ſtreet, about 94 feet, and in depth on the ſaid lane 96 perches, or thereabouts, its width at the diſtance of about 280 feet from the ſtreet increaſes 3 feet 7 and a half inches, which is continued to the extent of the Lot, and contains about 2 acres and a quarter of an acre of ground.

Upon the Premiſes are erected, to wit, At the corner of the lot next the lane, a Frame Dwelling Houſe, Smith's Shop, &c. adjoining to which is an excellent well built Stone Dwelling-houſe about 40 feet ſquare, two ſtories high, four rooms on a floor, an entry through the middle, in which is a good ſtair-caſe, good garrets, and an excellent cellar under the whole; adjoining this houſe is a good Stone Shop, fit for a tenement, a ſhopkeeper or a tradeſman. The Stone Houſe is well calculated for a genteel ſingle family, or might conveniently accommodate four ſeparate families, without any interruption to each other.

This Eſtate was formerly in two Lots, each having a garden, well of water and other conveniencies, and will be diſpoſed of either in two parts or together, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſer.

From its ſituation it is a moſt convenient ſtand for any kind of employment carried on in Germantown, or would ſuit for a ſummer retreat, as it ſtands high, is a healthy, pure air, next but one adjoining to Mr. John Wiſter's houſe and gardens.

The Lot is capable of very great improvments, either for garden, paſturage, or raiſing any kind of grain, roots, &c. There are about 70 fruit trees on it; a large quantity of dung, more than ſufficient to render the whole as rich as a garden, is now on the premiſes, and will be diſpoſed of with it.

The whole is under rent until the firſt day of April next, and tenants for the ſucceeding year are now in treaty for it.

Any perſon inclining to purchaſe or exchange for the whole or part of the premiſes, may treat with GEORGE BRINGHURST, Coach-maker, oppoſite the Lutheran church, in Fourth-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

Baltimore Town, February 6, 1781.

Will be offered for Sale,

ON Wedneſday, the 7th day of March next, by the Subſcriber, who will attend for that purpoſe at Mr. Daniel Grant's Tavern, A number of very valuable HOUSES and LOTS of LAND, in the moſt advantageous ſituation in this Town. Alſo ſeveral excellent FARMS in the Counties of Baltimore and Harford.

A long credit will be given the purchaſer.

The particulars relative to theſe Eſtates will be publiſhed in the Maryland Journal and Baltimore Advertiſer.

H. D. GOUGH.

To be Sold at Public Vendue,

On Wedneſday the 7th day of March next, at 6 o'clock in the Evening, at the Coffee houſe,

A ſmall Houſe and Lot

on the Bank of Delaware, in Front-ſtreet, oppoſite to Clement Biddle, eſquire, in Water-ſtreet, to Mr. Buckridge Sims's: a place ſo near the Crooked-billet wharf, where the Bordentown, Burlington, Wilmington, Newcaſtle and other Stage-boats come to and fail from, muſt be an advantageous ſtand for the ſale of all kinds of merchandize and many kinds of buſineſs.

Juſt Imported into this City, immediately from Holland, A great Variety of

Roots of Flowers,

For the Pleaſure Garden; of Bulbous Roots, undoubtedly the greateſt Variety ever imported in America, ſuch as

Tulips, Hyacinths, Narceſſus, Daffadel Lillies,

And all other the moſt admired Bulbous Flowers now in eſteem in the beſt Gardens in Europe. The Bulbs are flowering Roots, and in excellent condition: Likewiſe an excellent parcel of the Ranonculus, Anamones, &c. Alſo, a great variety of the moſt admired FLOWER SEEDS, and a complete aſſortment of SEEDS for Kitchen Gardens, of all ſorts: all which was collected laſt fall, out of the moſt famous Gardens in Holland.

Enquire next door to General PHILIP DE HAAS, in Third ſtreet near Race ſtreet.

To be Sold by Public Vendue,

On MONDAY the Fifth of March, at TEN o'clock in the Forenoon,

A valuable Plantation,

Situated in Upper Penn's-Neck, within one mile of Oleman's-creek, upper landing, containing near 600 acres, 100 whereof is plow-land, about 20 acres meadow, and much more may be made, and the remainder wood-land; on which is a two ſtory Brick Houſe, with two rooms on a floor, a Brick Kitchen, a Well of good water, a good Barn and Granary, a good Apple Orchard containing 200 Trees; on one part of the Plantation is a good Farm Houſe and good Apple Orchard. The Plantation will be Sold in one Tract or divided in two, as may beſt ſuit the Purchaſer. The quantity of Timber on this Plantation, ſo near a navigable creek, will render it valuable to the purchaſer. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe the aforeſaid Plantation, paying one half in hand, may have a reaſonable credit for the remainder, or a ſmall Houſe in Philadelphia will be exchanged for it. A quantity of good Soal-leather, a good Wood Boat, with Sails and Rigging in good order, that will carry ten cords. At the ſame Time will be diſpoſed of—A Negro Man; about 40 acres of Grain in the ground, 2 Waggons, Work Horſes, a good Stone Horſe half blooded, 16 hands high and well made, a good Bay; Cows and Calves, young Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Rye, Indian Corn, Buckwheat, Sleighs, Sleds, Plows and Harrows, a Cyder-mill, and ſundry other farming Utenſils, too tedious to mention. Where attendance will be given by me, SAMUEL BURMAN, Salem county, Weſt New-Jerſey.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

Philadelphia county, Feb. 14, 1781.

Deſerted this day, an enliſted Recruit, belonging to the eighth claſs of Gwynith townſhip, in this county, named JOHN BEATH: he is about 5 feet 5 inches high, appears to be at leaſt 40 years of age, is of a ſandy complexion, and has ſhort ſandy hair: Had on when he went away, an old felt hat, an old blue coat, much worn, new ſhoes, with ſquare copper buckles. He ſaid, he came from Pequea, in Lancaſter county. Whoever apprehends and ſecures him in any goal, ſo that he may had again, ſhall have the above reward, by applying to the Lieutenant of the county, or of DANIEL BLOM, of the ſaid county.

Twenty Shilling Specie Reward,

DESERTED on Saturday laſt, the 24th inſtant, THOMAS CONNELLY, a new liſted Recruit for the Pennſylvania Line, born in Ireland, 38 years of age, brown complexion, ſhort black hair, grey eyes, appeared to be bruiſed by fighting, 5 feet 6 inches high, ſaid to be a butcher, worked at Shippensburg, in Cumberland county, with Captain Reppy: had on when he deſerted, a brown Bath coating ſurtout, red ſhort jacket and blue breeches.

Feb. 26. WILLIAM HENRY,
Lieutenant of the City Philadelphia and Diſtricts.

Wanted on Freight,

One Hundred and Forty Barrels of Flour, on board the Schooner CHARMING NANCY, a prime ſailor, now lying near Cheſnut-ſtreet wharf, bound to the Havannah. For terms apply to JOHN LEVANS, in Market-ſtreet, the corner of Strawberry-alley.

TO BE SOLD,

By John Barclay & Co.

At their Store in Water-ſtreet, between Spruce and Pine-ſtreets,

Bohea Tea by the cheſt or quarter-cheſt,
Cannon and Muſket Powder,
Superfine 10-quarter Blankets,
Flanders Linen,
Sail Canvas,
White Lead and Yellow Oker, ground in Oil,
Bed-ſcrews, Cheſt-locks, Wool-cards, and Coffin-furniture,
Weſt India Rum by the hogſhead,

ALSO, A ſmall parcel of DRY GOODS, amongſt which are ſome very handſome Silks, fine Muſlins, Gauzes, &c. &c.

Philadelphia: Printed and Sold by DAVID C. CLAYPOOLE.

TUESDAY, MARCH 6, 1781.

THE

Pennsylvania Packet

OR, THE

GENERAL ADVERTISER.

VOL. X.] PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY AND SATURDAY. [NUMB. 713.

To be sold, a Lot of Ground,

Situate in the town of Dover, Delaware state, with the HOUSES belonging to it, consisting of a large convenient two story brick Dwelling-house, four rooms on a floor, a good Cellar under the whole, brick Kitchen with two rooms below and three above, adjoining: Also, a Meat-house, Stable, Carriage-house, all of brick, and several other necessary improvements, pleasantly situated on the west side of the Square. For terms apply to me, in Dover. THOMAS NIXON.

James Newport,

Has removed to his new Distillery and Grocery Store, the second door above the Bank-meeting, in Front-street.

He continues to Sell, as usual, Wholesale and Retail,

Brandy,	Aniseed Water,
Geneva,	Orange ditto,
West-India Rum,	Cinnamon ditto,
Philadelphia ditto,	Mint Cordial,

And SPIRITS of WINE, proper for medicinal Uses, or for raising the Proof of Rum, &c.

N. B. Particular Encouragement is given to those who purchase of him to sell again.

Notice is hereby given to James

FORESITH, an officer in the continental army, to come in six weeks from this date, and take away the HORSE COLT he left with me, in Bristol township, Philadelphia county, when the enemy was at Philadelphia, or the same will be sold for the expence.

Feb. 28. ADAM BAKER.

Cocalleco township, Lancaster county. Feb. 21st, 1781.

Whereas Sarah, my wife, eloped

from me yesterday, without any just provocation: this is to forwarn all persons from trusting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting after this date. ABRAHAM HORSEBARGER.

To be Sold at Public Vendue,

On Wednesday the 7th day of March next, at 6 o'clock in the Evening, at the Coffee house,

A small House and Lot

on the Bank of Delaware, in Front-street, opposite to Clement Biddle, esquire, in Water-street, to Mr. Buckridge Sims's: a place so near the Crooked-billet wharf, where the Bordentown, Burlington, Wilmington, Newcastle and other Stage-boats come to and fail from, must be an advantageous stand for the sale of all kinds of merchandize and many kinds of business.

Baltimore Town, February 6, 1781.

Will be offered for Sale,

ON Wednesday, the 7th day of March next, by the Subscriber, who will attend for that purpose at Mr. Daniel Grant's Tavern, A number of very valuable HOUSES and LOTS of LAND, in the most advantageous situation in this Town. Also several excellent FARMS in the Counties of Baltimore and Harford.

A long credit will be given the purchaser.

The particulars relative to these Estates will be published in the Maryland Journal and Baltimore Advertiser. H. D. GOUGH.

Wood-Cutters wanted

At BATSTO FURNACE, in New-Jersey, to whom good Wages will be given; the Wood to be cut is chiefly Pine.

For sale or barter, for flour, midlings, pork, corn or molasses, either at the said Furnace, or at the store of CHARLES PETTIT, on Mr. Allen's Wharf,

CANNON SHOT of all sizes, STOVES and other Castings, Rolled and Rod IRON.

N. B. Guns, Howitz, or other particular Casting, may be contracted for by applying as above.

TO BE SOLD, A

Healthy, strong Negro Wench,

about 27 years of age, fit for town or country work. Enquire of the Printer.

Wanted on Freight,

One Hundred and Forty Barrels of Flour, on board the Schooner CHARMING NANCY, a prime sailor, now lying near Chesnut-street wharf, bound to the Havannah. For terms apply to JOHN LEVANS, in Market-street, the corner of Strawberry-alley.

Wanted to Borrow,

Six, Seven or Eight Hundred

POUNDS,

For which good landed Security will be given. Apply to the Printer.

TO BE SOLD,

By Richard Wells,

In Water-street, opposite the Tun Tavern,

Best Liver Oil, in barrels and kegs,

Cotton in bags, Pepper in kegs,
Coffee in barrels, Bohea Tea,
Spermaceti Candles, in boxes,
Linseed Oil by the barrel.

Wanted Immediately,

In a small Family, a Young WOMAN, well recommended, that understands house work; good Wages and Encouragement will be given, if deserving. Enquire to the Printer.

To all Gentlemen Volunteers,

That are free, able and willing to serve in the Pennsylvania, or Fourth Battalion, of ARTILLERY, commanded by Colonel THOMAS PROCTER, let them repair to the Drum-head, at Philadelphia, or to the Rendezvous of said Battalion, now quartered in that plentiful village, called Newtown, in Bucks county, where each able-bodied Matross shall receive the valuable Bounty allowed by the Honourable Congress, to all spirited Soldiers who enter to serve their Country during the present Contest with Britain; and at the close of which, each Man will receive Two Hundred Acres of fertile LAND, as a Reward of his Merit; and when joined to the Battalion aforesaid, a compleat Suit of Uniform will be furnished, with new Arms and Accoutrements, and every other Equipment that is necessary and befiting a GENTLEMAN of the ARTILLERY.

And as the Nature of that Service particularly requires Men of mechanical Genius, the following ARTISTS will be most acceptable, viz. Carpenters, Wheelrights, Tinmen, Turners, Braziers, Coopers, Harness-makers and Smiths; and when employed as such, in the Service of the United States, will receive Pay, over and above their regimental, each Matross receiving Three Pounds Specie, per Month, and in every Step of Promotion an equivalent Sum is added, for their more ample Support.

The sprightly Youth and Gentleman of fair Character will only be accepted, their Age from sixteen to thirty Years, of proper Stature and free from bodily Infirmities; it will be needless for any others to offer themselves, as they will be rejected.

GOD SAVE THE UNITED STATES.

ALL non-commissioned Officers, Gunners, Matrosses, &c. of the Pennsylvania Artillery, are hereby strictly ordered to join their respective Companies where stationed, by the 25th Day of March, ensuing the date hereof, or they shall be deemed DESERTERS, and dealt with as the Nature of their Crimes require. THOMAS PROCTER,

Colonel Pennsylvania, or Fourth Battalion, Artillery.

Philadelphia, February 23d, 1781.

The Board of Street-Commissioners

having LET out most of the PAVED STREETS in this city, to sundry persons who have engaged to keep them clean for the benefit of the manure; the Public are hereby notified, that no person, after the date hereof, but such only who have or may contract with the Commissioners for that purpose, will be allowed to rake up and haul away the street Dirt. Philadelphia, February 16.

JANUS, No. V.

"This is true Liberty, when Free-born Men, having
"to advise the Public, MAY SPEAK FREE."
From Euripides, by Milton.

WISE nations, like merchants, will, at the close of every year, look into the state of their affairs, and begin the new, under the experience to be drawn from the old. If they have added to their capital, but decreased their credit, they will make haste to bring the one upon a level with the other. They will avoid the repetition of former mistakes. Every blunder will be a fresh landmark. They will not waste their time in idle or unprofitable experiments. They will not trust their vessels to ignorant pilots, nor their secrets to bablers. They will attend closely to the conduct of their servants. They will change their clerks, instead of augmenting their salaries, distinguishing always between œconomy and parsimony. But let us take up the question with which we closed the last paper.—

HOW IS THIS TO BE DONE? Not by short enlistments. We shall venture to anticipate a few tho'ts on this subject. The present situation of affairs requires that we should. It is still more necessary, when we consider, the designs and preparations of the enemy. The king of England, in his speech to both houses of parliament, says, "I am confident you will agree with me in opinion, that we can only secure safe and honourable terms of peace, by such powerful and respectable preparations as shall convince our enemies, that we will not submit to receive the laws from any powers whatever; and that we are united in a firm resolution to decline no difficulty or hazard."* What England is doing, is what we should do. We must make her submit to our terms of peace. France can offer her no other. But, if we must receive hers, it is not difficult to conjecture their nature. We shall be slaves, and the king of England will be the greatest tyrant upon earth. Heretofore should we have paid too little regard to what was always of the last importance; happily however, we are not arrived at that period of prodigality, which is above advice, or that receives it, when it can be of no use.

Were I to seek for the source of our greatest misfortunes, I would apply to short enlistments. Men without military habits, were opposed to men in whom those had become natural. Patriotism was seen every where contending against discipline. It was to burn always with the same ardor, as if, by express stipulation with heaven. We gained much glory in these conflicts, but we lost a great deal of ground. But, how could it be otherwise? The men we fought with one month, like the circles of a lake, disappeared the next, and were succeeded by others, who again were lost in their turn. The evil of this system was seen; was talked of; was felt: but, not remedied. In 1776 a committee of Congress, who were sent to investigate the causes of our failures in Canada, considered short enlistments as the principal.

Short enlistments, they report, render unstable the number of men engaged in military enterprizes;—make them disorderly and disobedient to their officers; and precipitate the commanders into measures, which their prudence might postpone, could they rely upon a longer continuance of their troops in service. The September following eighty eight battalions are recommended to be raised, to serve during the war. But, in about two months after, by a partial interposition, the spirit of Congress is perverted, and a new resolve published, giving the alternative of three years. This was a blow we have felt ever since. It lessened the soldiers exertions, to bring the war to an issue, as it made him careful only to gain with ease and safety, a period, when some other citizen must take his place. It abated the industry of the officer, from his seeing no end to the duties of instruction. It introduced discontents among the troops, by rendering their conditions unequal; and, this necessarily promoted desertion. It was an obstacle to enterprize; and, a perpetual argument against offensive operations. It made frequent calls upon the militia unavoidable. It obstructed the progress of agriculture, and thereby contracted the means of supporting the war. It increased the debts, by multiplying the currency of the nation. It burdened the States with a future weight of taxes, proportioned to the interest to be paid, and

* We are paid a fine compliment in this speech, tho' I will not say it was intended. Be this however as it may, it is a very great one. Speaking of the success of his arms in South Carolina and Georgia, he tells his parliament, that the courage of his officers, and the valor and intrepidity of his troops, have equalled their highest character in any æra. Now if his troops deserve such praise, what must ours deserve, who were but as a handful in comparison.

the capital to be annihilated. In fine, faving theſe things, it was an excellent ſyſtem; and even might have been held up to the world as a model for imitation, had it not happened that by the time the troops were brought to be worth ſomething, we were always obliged to diſband them.

All countries have had their deluſions. Make every body a ſoldier was that of America. We were to be greater than the Romans: they conquered nations leſs inured to war than themſelves: we, unaccuſtomed to war, were to contend with one long eſtabliſhed in its practices. This policy of making every man a hero, often left us almoſt without a ſoldier. I tremble, whilſt I look back at thoſe moments of our weakneſs. How dreadful to our country, ſhould they ever be renewed. It was in one of thoſe moments that the baron Steuben examining and receiving returns of the few troops we had left, aſked a corporal for that of his company. Here is the return, ſaid the corporal, preſenting it to the inſpector. The baron finding in it but one name, replied ſomewhat teſtily,—Where's your company? Pleaſe your honor, quoth the corporal, touching his forehead with his hand, for he had no hat—I am the company.

A great deal more might be ſaid on this ſubject; but as the deluſion is paſt; as the people, and their governors, ſee, and purſue, the real intereſt of America; not ſacrificing every thing to a favourite ſyſtem; as the different ſtates are induſtriouſly raiſing and forwarding their ſeveral quotas of troops, to ſerve during the war, we ſhall cloſe it with—a FABLE.

It once fell out (but in what age has not been aſcertained) that ſome friends of a certain prince not ſatisfied with a number of good maſons, which the kingdom afforded, conceived the project of making all his ſubjects of the ſame profeſſion. To convert every houſe into a palace, no more is neceſſary, ſaid they, than that every man be employed as a builder. This cannot fail in a ſhort time to make them all proficients; and as your dominion is rich in materials, it will be the beſt ornamented one in the world, and you the moſt celebrated prince. The ſcheme took according to their wiſhes. Every hand was now employed in hewing of wood, in cutting of ſtone, preparing mortar, and forming models. Houſes were built, which were again demoliſhed by an edict, in order, as its preamble ſet forth, that the people might become adepts by practice. Things proceeded in this train, and the prince continued to be daily flattered, that the art of building throve apace. But at length complaints were heard among his people, of the hardſhips and loſſes which they ſuffered by this new mode of life; while their ſuperintendants did not ſcruple to ſay, that their productions were gothic and barbarous. It was remarkable however, that there were to be ſeen, here and there, a few bold and daring ſtrokes of genius, though irregular and without the fine touches of taſte and correctneſs we ſo much admire. It was now the prince perceived the miſtakes of his friends. He took a ſurvey of his kingdom. He found his treaſury almoſt exhauſted; whole provinces over-run with weeds, and towns, lately populous, deſerted, or in ruins. But being at bottom a good prince, and one that had only the good of the people at heart; and conſidering moreover, that the ſcheme was intended to promote this end, he forgave the adviſers, and inſtantly ſet about to rectify their error. The evil in ſome meaſure acted as a remedy, and was uſed in the cure of itſelf. He ordered a certain number of ſuch of his ſubjects, as had acquired the moſt perfect knowledge in the art of building, to be incorporated with the body of profeſſed artiſts, and employed them in repairing the injuries his kingdom had ſuſtained. The reſt returned to their old occupations, which were found to be abſolutely neceſſary, for the ſubſiſtence and ſupport of the builders; and in a little time (for what had happened made both more induſtrious, the one to finiſh their work, and the other to raiſe corn to feed them) the kingdom was in a much better and more flouriſhing ſituation, that before the wild project to make every body a maſon.

The people on this occaſion, erected a magnificent ſtructure, upheld by thirteen arches. Theſe were formed of the fineſt materials; each was of a different workmanſhip; each appeared complete when conſidered ſeparately, yet ſuch was their union and contrivance, that each depended on the other, and derived its principal luſtre from the harmony of the whole. Out of the centre there aroſe a beautiful obeliſk that ſeemed prolonged to the heavens, upon which was inſcribed in ſhining characters—HE IS A GOOD MAN, WHO CORRECTS HIS FAULTS!

LONDON, November 22.

The following baſis of a treaty of peace is ſaid to be received by the laſt two mails from Madrid and believed to be authentic:

In the name, &c.—In order to prevent the further deſolation of war, and to ſtop the effuſion of more chriſtian blood, we the belligerent powers of Great-Britain, France, Spain, and the Thirteen United States of North America, being by our plenipotentiaries aſſembled at Madrid, have and do hereby agree to the following articles of pacification:

Art. I. That all hoſtilities ceaſe in Europe on the 15th day of January next, and all captures made in Europe after that day ſhall be reſtored; and in like manner, ſuch as are taken in the American or African ſeas after the 15th day of March, and in Aſia after the 15th day of July.

Art. II. That Great-Britain ſhall withdraw her armies and fleets, and ever renounce all right and title of ſovereignty over the Thirteen United States of North-America, from Georgia to New-Hampſhire, both inclusive, and doth and will forever acknowledge them in full ſovereignty, Thirteen United and confederated free and independent Sovereign States.

Art. III. Great-Britain to reſtore to France, Pondicherry, and whatever ſhe has conquered from her in Aſia, as alſo the iſland of Lucia, in the Weſt-Indies, and to give up the iſland of Cape Breton, with the iſle of St. Pierre and Miquelon, together with a right to cure fiſh on the coaſt of New Foundland.

Art. IV. Spain to withdraw her troops, and evacuate Weſt-Florida, but to remain in poſſeſſion of New-Orleans: and Great-Britain to withdraw her forces from Nicaragua, and every other part of the French and Spaniſh territories which they may have conquered in the courſe of this war.

Art. V. France to reſtore to Great Britain the iſlands of the Grenades, the Granadines, Dominico, St. Vincent's, and all their dependencies, in the ſtate as when ſurrendered to them.

Art. VI. France, Spain, and the Thirteen United States to guarantee all Canada, together with Eaſt and Weſt Florida forever to Great-Britain.

Art. VII. It is alſo agreed by the high contracting powers, that none of them ſhall have any retroſpect to the deſolation made by the war, or have any claim or demand for damages ſuffered in the courſe of it; but on the contrary, they engage to live in amity as good friends and allies, and that their reſpective ports ſhall be open to each other for mutual ſupport and aſſiſtance in time of need, agreeable to the law of nations.

The following is the groſs computation of the expences to be incurred in the enſuing campaign:

Navy, voted November 13,	£. 4,680,000
Navy debt, about	3,000,000
Building, repairs, &c.	1,000,000
Ordinary ditto,	320,000
Army,	5,500,000
Ordnance,	1,000,000
Army extras,	3,000,000
Vote of credit,	1,000,000
Exchequer bills, old,	1,500,000
Ditto new,	1,900,000
Contingencies,	800,000
Miſcellaneous ſervice and deficiencies,	1,100,000
	£. 25,000,000

BALTIMORE, February 27.

Extract of a letter from Alexandria, Fairfax county, Virginia, dated the 21ſt inſtant.

"Our governor hath ordered out the fourth part of the militia of this county, to rendezvous at Williamſburg. There are various conjectures as to the cauſe; ſome think the enemy have received a powerful reinforcement, at Portſmouth, or that the militia are to co-operate with our French allies, hourly expected, if not already arrived, in an attempt to diſlodge Benedict, and his corps."

One fourth part of the militia of the ſtate of Virginia, have taken the field, and a body of them have already marched for Williamſburg.

Arnold and his troops, by the laſt accounts, were buſily engaged in fortifying themſelves at Portſmouth. Amongſt the Britiſh armed veſſels lying in Portſmouth harbour (on Elizabeth river) is the Charon, of 44 guns.

The Britiſh frigate Charleſtown lately ſailed from Portſmouth for New-York, having a number of prizes, taken in Cheſapeake, under her convoy.

The ſouthern American army, conſiſting of 1500 continentals, and a number of militia (by a retreat that reflects the higheſt honour on the commander, general Greene, and indeed the officers and privates of every corps) have, in a great degree, fruſtrated the deſigns of earl Cornwallis, who had rapidly advanced upon them with 3000 regulars, beſides militia. On the 14th inſtant, general Greene, with his army, were encamped on the north ſide of Dan river, in Virginia, having croſſed it at Boyd's ferry, that and the preceeding day. It appeared to be his intention to croſs Stanton river, diſtant about 13 miles, where it was imagined he would ſoon have ſuch an acceſſion of ſtrength, by the junction of the armed yeomanry of Virginia, as would enable him to make an effectual ſtand. Notwithſtanding the rapid movements of lord Cornwallis, he did not reach Dan river until the whole of the American army had croſſed it in the handſomeſt manner, the baggage and ſtores of which had previouſly paſſed over Roanoke, at Taylor's ferry, and were perfectly ſafe. On the 14th inſtant, his lordſhip was encamped, with his (no doubt fatigued) troops, about three miles ſouthward of Dan river. His further views could not be penetrated. This intelligence we received from a gentleman of reputation, who croſſed Roanoke with general Greene's heavy baggage.

Philadelphia, March 6.

Extract of a letter from Rhode-Iſland, dated February 25th, 1782.

"The L'Eville, a ſixty-four gun ſhip belonging to the French ſquadron, was ſent with two frigates, upon a particular expedition, into Cheſapeak bay; having finiſhed the buſineſs ſhe was ſent upon, and remained ten days in Hampton road, where ſhe took nine or ten Britiſh veſſels, ſhe ſailed to rejoin her fleet, and upon her paſſage fell in with the Romulus, a Britiſh forty four, pierced for fifty, which ſhe took, and brought ſafe into this port laſt night, with 500 priſoners. M. de Tilly, the captain of the L'Eveille, is the ſame officer who diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his behaviour in the beginning of this war: he then commanded a frigate of 28 guns, and being out upon a cruize, he met an Engliſh frigate of 36 guns, returning from the Eaſt Indies, and which, ignorant of the war, was not prepared for action. He hailed the Engliſhman, aſked him if he knew the two nations were at war, and allowed him a quarter of an hour to prepare himſelf, ſaying he would take no advantage. The Engliſh captain accordingly made himſelf ready to fight, but after ſome broadſides was obliged to ſtrike."

The circumſtances of the Romulus being taken are not yet arrived: but it is proper to obſerve, that having ſtruck without fighting, the acquiſition is much more valuable towards increaſing the force of the French ſquadron. This circumſtance, however, may not in any reſpect be conſtrued againſt the captain and crew of the veſſel, as the accounts we have received relate that the ſmall pox prevailed on board the Romulus.

Extract of a letter from Alexandria, dated February 28, 1781.

"The report of the day is, and I have it from good authority, that Cornwallis is retreating; general Greene ſtrong and after him; baron Steuben ordered to March into the lower part of North Carolina, to cut off his retreat. Our militia is to meet the French fleet at York, where it is ſaid nine ſail have arrived, and to aſſiſt and co-operate with them. The ſea captains, eſpecially thoſe acquainted with the navigation of the bay and rivers, are called for, and captain C—— is particularly named.

"The back country people have and are turning out with good ſpirit. It is the prevailing opinon with us, that Cornwallis cannot make good his retreat, and that Arnold will be kept in."

Extract of a letter from Richmond, in Virginia, dated February 26, 1781.

"I gave you information in my laſt, that general Greene had croſſed the Dan at Boyd's ferry, and that Cornwallis had arrived at the oppoſite ſhore. Large reinforcements of militia having embodied both in front and rear of the enemy; he is retreating, with as much rapidity as he advanced. His route is towards Hillſborough. General Greene croſſed the Dan the firſt in purſuit of him. I have the pleaſure to inform you, that the ſpirit of oppoſition among the people was as univerſal and ardent, as could have been wiſhed. The Britiſh at Portſmouth lie cloſe in their lines. Our force has been moved down cloſe to their lines."

Extract of a letter from general Marian to general Greene, dated Santee, January 31, 1781.

"On the 29th inſtant I ſent over the Santee river two parties of horſe, conſiſting of 30 each, one under the command of major Poſtil, the other under captain Poſtil. The firſt to burn the enemy's ſtores at Thompſon's; the other to burn thoſe at Watboo-bridge. The captain has effected his orders with great ſpirit and good conduct. At Watboo there were 15 hogſheads of rum, a quantity of pork, flour, rice, ſalt and turpentine. He marched from there to Keithfield, near Monks Corner, attacked a Britiſh guard, killed two, wounded three, took and brought off two ſurgeons, one quarter-maſter, one waggon-maſter, ſeven waggoners, one ſtewards, and twenty five non-commiſſioned officers and privates of the 7th, 23d, 33d, 63 and 71ſt regiments. He had not one man injured. He burned at Keithfield 14 waggons loaded with ſoldiers cloathing and baggage, 20 hogſheads of rum, and retired with his priſoners."

Extract of a letter from general Marian to general Greene, dated Black-river, February 2, 1781.

"Major Poſtil, who was ordered to colonel Thompſon's, found no ſtores there. All had been carried away ſome few days before. But on his return he heard of a great quantity of rum, ſugar, ſalt, flour, pork, ſoldiers cloathing and baggage, at Marringault's ferry. The guard had gone after captain Poſtil and left only four men in a redoubt of wood, which the Major took and entirely deſtroyed all the ſtores and redoubt, without receiving any loſs or hurt."

Extract of a letter from Major General Greene, dated at Sherard's Ford, on Catawba River, Jan. 31, 1781.

"I have received intelligence, that 400 troops have ſailed from Charleſtown for Wilmington, in North-Carolina."

Extract of a letter from colonel Drayton to major general Greene, dated February 2, 1781.

"On Monday evening, the 12th ult. the enemy's fleet appeared off. On Tueſday part got in; and the Thurſday following the whole of them reached the firſt flats. The inhabitants of Wilmington then held a conſultation on the propriety of meeting their foes with a flag, and concluded on it. In conſequence they inſiſted on colonel Young, who commanded the militia, to withdraw the few he had (not more than 50) and leave the town to make their own terms. This he did, and on Saturday a flag was ſent, with an offer to ſurrender as priſoners of war until exchanged. This the Britiſh anſwered, by taking poſſeſſion of the town with two gallies and about 200 infantry on Monday, the 29th, at 12 o'clock."

On Sunday, the 18th ult. died, in the 27ſt year of his age, Mr. THOMAS STOUT, ſtudent of medicine, at Dover, in the Delaware ſtate.

The premature fate of this young gentleman exhibits a lively repreſentation of the faireſt hopes ſuddenly blaſted, and the brighteſt and moſt flattering proſpects unexpectedly reverſed. To all who can eſtimate the value of a character, in which opening virtues and riſing uſefulneſs had begun to dawn with unuſual ſplendour, and were attended with many circumſtances to enhance their worth; his early death muſt be a ſubject of the deepeſt regret.

A diſpoſition amiably mild, a gentleneſs of manners, remarkably conciliating, and an unaſſuming diffidence, ſo becoming a youth, gave a pleaſing luſtre to the more weighty parts of his character.

With unequaled diligence, and a ſucceſs anſwerable to it, he had devoted his time to the nobleſt of all purſuits, the acquiſition of knowledge, and the cultivation of virtue: he inherited from nature an underſtanding, formed for the greateſt attainments in ſcience, and, at the ſame time, a ſtrong paſſion for every thing which can embelliſh or improve the human mind. When an enlarged capacity was thus combined with an inſatiable thirſt of knowledge, can we wonder to find in the bleeding hearts of his friends, the ſad remembrance of thoſe fond expectations they had formed of his future eminence?

What now avails, alas! that treaſured ſtore
Of knowledge early gain'd?
That heart of friendſhip and that gen'rous mind
Which bade with ſofteſt light thy virtues ſmile?
Ah! only ſhew'd to check our fond purſuits
And teach our humbled hopes that life is vain.—
THOMSON.

One conſolation, amidſt the dark cloud of their diſtreſs, awaits his friends: he ſtill lives in the honour of a ſpotleſs reputation, and the extenſive merit which marked his whole deportment, will continue delineated in the faireſt characters on the hearts of all who knew him, while a reverence of virtue, or an eſteem of real

worth remain implanted in their breasts; and long after this little, inadequate tribute of affection, which a friend pays to his memory, shall have been entirely forgotten.

In *Council*,

PHILADELPHIA, MARCH 3d, 1781.

THE Council taking into consideration the Act of Assembly intitled, "An Act to settle and adjust the accounts of the troops of this state, in the service of the United States, and for other purposes therein mentioned."

Resolved, That the following gentlemen be appointed auditors, to settle the depreciation of the pay of the officers and soldiers of the federal army, belonging to the line of this state, who will meet and proceed to business at the several times and places hereafter mentioned, viz.

JAMES STEVENSON and JOHH NICHOLSON, who are appointed auditors in general, and will proceed separately to each of the places of rendezvous of the regiments, and there meet the auditors appointed for each county, as follows, viz.

At Newtown, Bucks county.

ABRAHAM DUBOIS, and WILLIAM GOFORTH, esquires. To settle with the regiment of artillery, commanded by colonel Thomas Proctor, from the twelfth to the fifteenth of March inclusive.

At Easton, in Northampton county.

ROBERT LEVERS, and JOHN RALSTON, esquires. To settle with the third regiment of infantry, from the seventeenth to the twenty first of March inclusive.

At Reading, in Berks county.

HENRY CHRIST, and HENRY HALLER, esquires. To settle with the fifth and ninth regiments of infantry, from the twenty-third to the twenty-seventh of March inclusive.

At Lebanon, in Lancaster county.

ROBERT CLARKE, and JOHN THOM, esquires. To settle with the sixth and eleventh regiments, from the twenty-ninth of March to the second of April inclusive.

At Downing's-Town, Chester county.

JOHN HANNUMS, and JOHN BEDLOW, esquires. To settle with the second regiment of infantry and the late German regiment, from the twelfth to the fifteenth of March inclusive.

At Lancaster.

WILLIAM FULLERTON, junior, and SAMUEL BOYD, esquires. To settle with the regiment of cavalry, commanded by colonel Moylan, from the seventeenth to the twenty first of March inclusive.

At York-Town, in the county of York.

MICHAEL SWOOP, and HENRY SLAGLE, esquires. To settle with the first and tenth regiments of infantry, from the twenty third to the twenty-seventh of March inclusive.

At Carlisle, Cumberland county.

SAMUEL LAIRD, and WILLIAM LYON, esquires. To settle with the fourth and seventh regiments of infantry, from the twenty-ninth of March to the second of April inclusive.

And all paymasters of regiments are required punctually to attend, with their pay-rolls and accounts, at the several times and places abovementioned, and all officers and soldiers, claiming benefit under the Act of Assembly, passed at Philadelphia, the eighteenth day of December last, are expected to attend with a stated account of their depreciation, as they will be in danger of being excluded.

MARCH 5th, 1781.

WHEREAS by an Act of General Assembly, passed the twenty-third day of December last, the Supreme Executive Council are impowered and required, from and after the first day of February last, to Publish in the several English and German News-papers, printed in the city of Philadelphia, in the first week in every month, the Rate of Exchange between Specie and Continental Money, which exchange so published in each month, the said Act declares, shall be the Exchange between the said Continental Money and the State Money, thereby made Legal Tender.

Resolved, That the said Rate of Exchange be continued at Seventy-five for One, as by the resolution of the first of February last.

Extracts from the Minutes,
TIMOTHY MATLACK, Secretary.

State of New-Jersey, February 20. 1781.

Wanted to compleat the Fires

at BLOOMSBURY FORGE, nine miles from Durham Furnace, SIX FORGE MEN, that can be well recommended for their judgment and steadiness; and as the subscriber intends driving on said Forge, double handed, in the most spirited manner, the greatest Encouragement will be given, by proper application made against the 1st day of May next: Forge-men without families, or with small ones, will be most acceptable: Also, TWELVE good WOOD-CUTTERS, who shall be Employed for any time agreed on, with their respective balances discharged monthly, if required, by

GEORGE ROSS, junr.

On MONDAY Next,

At TEN o'Clock, in the Forenoon,
Near Messrs. Willing and Morris's Wharf,

Will be Sold by Public Auction,

Twenty Pipes, Twenty Hogsheads, of the finest old Madeira WINE,

Thirty Pipes, Ten Hogsheads, Twenty Quarter-casks of London market ditto,

Seventy Pipes, Ten Hogsheads, Twenty Quarter casks of New-York market ditto,

Seventy-five Pipes, One Hundred Hogsheads, One Hundred Quarter-casks of best Cargo ditto,

And Nineteen Boxes of Poland Starch:

Being the CARGO of the Prize Brigantine DOUGLASS, taken by the Ship of War SARATOGA, John Young, Esquire, Commander:

And at Six o'Clock in the Evening of the same Day, at the Coffee-house, Will be SOLD, the said

Prize Brigantine Douglass,

With all her Guns, Tackle, Apparel and Furniture, agreeable to an Inventory to be seen at the Place of Sale.

By Order of the Court of Admiralty,
March 6. CLEMENT BIDDLE, Marshal.

TO BE SOLD,

On WEDNESDAY,

The Seventh Instant, at TWELVE o'Clock, at the Coffee-house,

Four French Brass Cannon,

Four-pounders, with a Quantity of round Shot to suit them.

JOHN BAYARD, Auctioneer.

To be Sold by Auction,

At the Southwark Auction-Store,
On THURSDAY the Fifteenth Instant, March, betwixt the hours of Twelve and One o'clock,

A two story brick House & Lot of

GROUND, thereto belonging, situate in Third-street, betwixt South and Shippen-street; the House is in good repair, has a good Cellar with a boarded floor, a Pump of good Water very convenient to the door, with the privilege of a four foot alley. The Lot is 24 feet in breadth on Third-street, and 80 feet deep. The premises are now in the tenure of Mrs. Elizabeth Parkinson, who keeps tavern therein, it being well situated for that purpose. A good and sufficient title will be given the purchaser, and it is free from any incumbrance, save a small Ground-rent of 6l. 7s. 6d. currency, per annum.

WILLIAM BROWN, Auctioneer.

To be Sold at Public Auction,

At the Southwark Auction Store,

On THURSDAY the 8th instant, at 11 o'clock in the Morning, the

Remainder of the Materials belonging to the Ship General Greene,

Amongst which are, Three 6 pound Cannon (lying on the wharf below South-street) one large copper Boiler, twelve Muskets, twenty Cutlasses, Handspikes, Pumpgeer, Lanthorns, Trumpets, Crow-bars, Blocks, Junk, and loose Iron, &c. &c.

WILLIAM BROWN, Auctioneer.

To be Sold by Public Vendue,

At the Coffee-house, on Saturday the 14th of April nexr,

A very valuable Tract of Land, containing 500 acres, situate on the river Leheigh (a branch of the Delaware) about four miles from Bethlehem: the soil is excellent, and is capable of being improved to great advantage.

Likewise, A Brick HOUSE, in Second street, one door from the corner of Chesnut-street, 15 feet in front and 20 feet in depth, now in the tenure of Thomas Bryan.

For further particulars enquire of WILLIAM BINGHAM, or DANIEL BENEZET, in Philadelphia.

Stolen, the last Evening, from a

LADY's Chamber, a handsome enamelled WATCH, with Dutch Paintings at the bottom, a small Gold Seal, Steel Chain, and enclosed with a Shagreen Case. The Lady hopes it will be stoped if offered for sale. A considerable Reward shall be given if the Watch is delivered to the Printer, and no questions asked.

Also, a large Reward will be given for a TRUNK of worn SILKS, LINENS, &c. which were plundered during the last summer, from a New-York flag going to Virginia, by a vessel from Egg harbour. The Silks, &c. belonging to the Family of a Member of Congress from Virginia. A Prosecution will be commenced against the piratical Commander of this vessel, who is known, if the Trunk, &c. are not speedily discovered to the Printer, that the Owner may get them. March 5.

TENCH COXE,

Has for Sale, in Walnut-street, near Second-street,
Old Sherry, English Cheese, Bottled Porter, Spanish white Sugar, Brown ditto, Spanish Snuff: Also, some fine shirting Linens, Cambricks, Lawns, Nankeens, Broadcloth, Bindings, Pink and Sky-blue Gauzes; and a Quantity of Indian Corn.

To be Sold by Public Vendue,

On Saturday the 10th instant, March, at the Coffee-house, at five o'clock in the afternoon,

ABOUT five acres of Marsh Meadow GROUND, situate in Passyunk township, bounded eastward by lands of Mr. Penrose, southward by Daniel Roberdeau's, west and northward by Henry Elves's meadow, nearly opposite said Elves's late dwelling-house, and near the road leading to the lowest new ferry on Schuylkill, late the property of Edward Lord Chick and others, and sold by order of the county Commissioner for the payment of the public taxes, &c. due thereon. WILLIAM WILL, Sheriff.

Also, to be Sold, at said Time and Place,

A LOT or piece of GROUND, situate, lying and being in Northward, between Seventh and Eighth streets, in the city of Philadelphia aforesaid, containing in breadth twenty feet, and extending in depth 306 feet, or thereabout (it being the eastermost part of a large Lot of 132 feet in breadth and 306 feet in depth) bounded southward by High-street, eastward by a Lot of David Seikel's, northward by ground of Christian Shaffer's, and westward by the remaining part of said large Lot, late the property of Peter Goskel, beyond sea, and sold by order of the county Commissioners, for the payment of the public taxes due thereon.

WILLIAM WILL, Sheriff.

To be Sold by Public Vendue,

at the Plantation late of JACOB HARMAN, deceased, in Upper Derby township, Chester county, at 12 o'clock, on THURSDAY the 15th day of March, instant, sundry Horses and Cows, a Waggon, two Carts, a Riding-chair, a Sleigh, Ploughs, Harrows, and a large Collection of other farming Utensils.

WILLIAM WEST,
JONATHAN BROWN,
MORDECAI LEWIS, } Executors.

To be Let, a Plantation,

containing near 400 acres of Land, of which upwards of 200 are cleared, and divided into 8 fields, mostly fresh lands, well watered; 40 acres of excellent Meadow, watered by a never failing stream: the whole under good fence; a large Orchard of Apple-trees and other fruit at full growth.

The Buildings, viz. Dwelling House, Barn, Spring House, and other Out-houses, commodious and very compleat to accomodate the above Farm, which is about five miles from London Grove Meeting-house, in Chester county, on the Nottingham road to Philadelphia, adjoining lands of Lewis Pusey, John Jackson and others, near several fine merchant mills. A person who is desirous and capable to manage such a Farm will, on a bare view, be induced to fix on this spot, which he may have for several years on easy Terms, provided he comes well recommended to the subscriber, in Chesnut-street, between Second and Third-streets. Possession may be had immediately, with sundry farming Utensils and some Stock, if wanted.

JONATHAN DAWES.

WANTED to RENT,

A three story Brick House,

Between Arch and Pine-streets, as near the Water as possible, for which the Rent will be paid in Specie.

Enquire of the Printer.

N. B. If the house had stables, &c. it would be more convenient.

A Woman qualified to

act as COOK, or superintend the Affairs of a Kitchen, may meet with a place, by applying to the Printer.

Best Lamp and Tanners Oil;

JAMAICA SPIRITS,
In Hogsheads;
Madeira Wine, and Port Wine
By the Cask or Dozen;
Imported and To be Sold, By

Josiah Hewes,

In Chesnut-street.

TO BE SOLD OR LET,
In the Town of Carlisle,

That well known Tavern where

Mr. James Pollock formerly dwelt, and now possessed by Mr. Samuel Postlthwait: the House is large and convenient; the Stables are equal, if not superior, to any in the state, having stalls, properly erected, capable of containing sixty horses, all in excellent repair. The Lot is large, and the Kitchen Garden well cultivated. Any person inclining to treat for the same, will please apply to Major WILLIAM ALEXANDER, now at Carlisle, or WILLIAM M'CULLOH and Company, Philadelphia.

To be Let or Rented,

A large three story BRICK HOUSE, and Kitchen, two rooms on a floor, Chair-house, Stable, Hay loft and Stable Yard, a large Garden and good Well and Pump of Water before the Kitchen door, situate at the entrance of Passyunk road, a little below the new Play-house, Southwark. For particulars enquire of the subscriber, at his house in Spruce-street, between Fourth and Fifth street.

ROBERT HARDIE.

Lately imported, and to be sold wholesale,

By William Sitgreaves,

At his STORE, on the west side of Third-street, the fifth door above Market-street, and two doors below Mr. Jeremiah Warder's,

STRIPED Dutch blankets,
Broadcloths,
Half-thicks,
Knit yarn Hose,
Seven eighths, yard and apron-wide cotton Check,
Brown and white Flemish Sheeting,
German Dowlass,
Irish, Lavall, and Holland Linen,
Brittanias,
German Oznabrig,
Dark and light-ground Chintzes, Cottons and Calicoes,
Silk, linen and cotton Handkerchiefs,
Moreens,
Camblets,
Calimancoes,
Princes-Stuff,
Cambricks,
India Jeans,
Muslins,
Chain and plain Gauzes,
Gauze Handkerchiefs,
Catgut,
Table-Cloths and Napkins,
Cotton and thread Hose,
A variety of farsnets and Persians,
Taffeties and Mantuas,
Mode,
Ell-wide Persians,
Striped silk and Cotton,
An Assortment of Scotch, French, and English Threads,
Tully Gartering,
Black knit Breeches Patterns,
Women's silk Mitts,
An Assortment of Ribbands,
Quality Binding,
Tapes and Bobbins,
Needles,
Knives and Razors,
Plated Shoe-Buckles,
Watch Chains and Seals,
Sleeve Buttons,
A large Assortment of Children's Books,
Elegant China Bowls,
Writing and wrapping-Paper.

Also,—Rum, by the Hogshead, Loaf-Sugar, Coffee, Chocolate, green Tea, Indigo, Powder in Casks, and a great Variety of other Articles.

Whereas the Partnership of Kean and NICHOLS dissolved in September last: they, for want of time, have put their Books and Papers into the hands of Mr. THOMAS SHUTE, in Church-alley, having authorised him to settle all Accompts, to pay and collect Debts. All persons indebted to, or having demands against said Partnership, are desired to make immediate application to Mr. Shute, that they may be enabled to have a final Settlement.

Philadelphia, February 19, 1781.

N. B. Said Thomas Shute has, just come to hand, a Quantity of best American manufactured MAGNESIA, which he will dispose of by wholesale and retail, as may suit the Apothecary and Practitioners, &c. Also, a pair of exceeding good SCALES and WEIGHTS, that will weigh a hogshead of sugar or tobacco; and continues selling Carolina Indigo on commission, both in the wholesale and retail way.

TO BE SOLD,

The following Plantations in Bucks county, 20 miles from this city, and about one and a half miles from the Cross-roads, viz.

One containing 204 acres of Land, 20 acres of which is meadow, 60 acres woodland, with very good improvements thereon, now in the tenure of the Reverend Mr. Irwin:

One containing about 50 acres, good Land, with a Grist-mill thereon, now in the tenure of Edward Taylor. For Terms of Sale apply to JOHN CAMPBELL, at the corner of Market and Water-streets.

George Bringhurst,

COACHMAKER

From Germantown,

Carries on the Business in Fourth-street, between Arch and Race-streets, opposite the new Dutch Lutheran Church, where he makes and repairs all sorts of CARRIAGES in the neatest and best manner. Gentlemen who choose to favour him with their orders, from the neighbouring states, may depend on having particular attention paid.

TO BE SOLD,

or Exchanged for country Produce, or imported Goods,

A VERY valuable FARM, with two elegant seats for country houses upon the Delaware, 12 miles from this city, on the Bristol road. It is well wooded and watered, and has a sufficient quantity of meadow. The improvements are, A good tenants house, barn, and some out houses, with a thriving young orchard. A credit will be given for a considerable part of the money, if required. Apply to HENRY WARD PEARCE, Esquire, Cecil county Maryland, or in Philadelphia to TENCH COXE.

Also a HOUSE in this city, in a good stand for business, and a very valuable FARM near Trenton, to be disposed of in the same way.

A young Man who has a knowledge of ACCOUNTS, may meet with Employment, by applying to the Printer.

Philadelphia, February 13, 1781.

TO BE SOLD,

Wholesale and Retail,

By William Harris,

AT HIS

COMMISSION-STORE,

In Strawberry-alley, between Second and Third-street, near the Court-house,

A Variety of Merchandize,

At the very lowest Prices for Ready Money;

Where Goods of all Kinds will be received and Sold for the Benefit of the Owners, at a small

COMMISSION.

Said HARRIS has provided dry and safe Cellars and Store-houses for the reception of Goods of all kinds, and has engaged convenient Store-houses on the water side, to receive Tobacco, flour, &c.

All orders addressed to him from gentlemen in this, or the neighbouring States, to purchase and forward goods, &c. will be thankfully received, executed with punctuality, care and dispatch, and his utmost endeavours be used in all things for the benefit of those who please to favour him with their commands.

Amongst the goods now on hand, are the following articles, viz.

West-India Rum; Melasses; Spanish white and brown Sugars; Muscovado ditto: Bohea Tea, of the very best quality; Coffee; Powder and Shott; Snuff in Bottles, &c. Indigo, of an excellent quality; Sail Canvas; Six quarter Baize; A few barrels of choice Beef, &c.

INK-POWDER.

The very best Black Ink-Powder may be had at

W. Poyntell's Stationary Store,

three doors below Market-street in Second-street, opposite the Meeting-house gate; its quality, in making Ink black and durable, is inferior to none, being made of the best Aleppo Galls, and free from the gross particles that cause Ink to turn yellow, and in every other respect such as cannot fail to please those who chuse to write with the best INK.

It may be had by the Groce, Dozen or Retail, with printed directions for mixing it.

Likewise the best Black Liquid Ink.

At the same Place may be had,

Bibles, Writing-Paper, best Red Sealing-Wax, Slates and Pencils, best clarified Quills, Bonnet Pasteboard, Press-papers, Blank Books of all sorts, Wafers in small Boxes,

Testaments, Spelling Books, Primmers, &c.

The PARTNERSHIP of

Steiner and Cist,

of the city of Philadelphia, Printers, is shortly to be dissolved; and it being necessary that their Accounts should be settled before the first day of April next, they therefore desire all Persons indebted to the said Partnership, to settle and pay between this and the said first day of April; and those who have any Demands against them, are likewise desired to bring in their Accounts, that the same may be adjusted.

STEINER and CIST.

Henry Funk, Inn-keeper,

TAKES this method to inform the PUBLIC in general and his Friends and former Customers in particular, that he has removed from the house where he formerly lived, to the house lately occupied by Mr. JOSEPH COFFMAN, on the east side of Second-street, between Race and Vine streets, and will be Thankfull to those who will please to Favour him with their Custom.

CAME to the plantation of Christian Whisler, about the latter end of September last, a Bay GELDING, with a small star and long tail, some white on one of his feet; supposed to be about three years old next spring. The owner is desired to come, pay charges and take him away. Feb. 9th.

CAME to the plantation of Jacob Waggoner, in Radnor, Chester county, some time in November last, a Red HEIFER, supposed to be with calf. The owner coming, proving property and paying charges may have her again, otherwise she will be sold in six weeks from this date to pay charges.

Feb. 12. JACOB WAGGONER.

Came to the Plantation of the subscriber, in Passyunk township, about three months ago, a red COW, with a white face, white belly, and a white streak down her back. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away. DANIEL HUBER.

Came to the plantation of the subscriber, on the 6th of October last, a Black MARE, about 14 hands high. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges and take her away.

GASPER FETTERS.

Moreland township, Feb. 3, 1781.

Lately Imported, and now for Sale,

By Leonard Jacoby,

At his Store in Second-street, a few doors above Race-street, Philadelphia,

Superfine, fine, middling and course

BOULTING CLOTHS,

warranted Good, and if not good may be returned;

German Straw-Knives, Spinning-Wheel Irons, Iron Lamps, Waffel-irons, Waggon-screws, Rifle and Gun Barrels;

A large Assortment of Plain-irons, German Bibles, Psalm-books and Slate-pencils.

LIKEWISE,

A Number of elegantly finished

Sword and Hanger Blades,

ALSO,

A Quantity of Holland Stripes, and Checks, Raven and Russia Duck, Drilling, Brown Holland, Knives and Forks, &c. &c. &c.

At said Store is likewise for Sale, By

Leonard Jacoby and Company,

Madeira, Lisbon and Teneriff Wines, Spirits, Rum, Coffee, Sugar, Salt, Pepper, &c.

A large Quantity of 3, 4, 6, 9 and 12 Pound Cannon BALL.

Drugs, Medicines, and Painters COLOURS, &c. To be Sold, By Christopher, junr. and Charles Marshall,

At their old Medicinal and Colour STORE, the sign of the Golden-Ball and Apothecaries Arms, in Chesnut-street, Philadelphia.

Amongst which are,

ANTIMON. Crud,
Calomel,
Cantharides,
Colocynth,
Cort. Peruvian,
Casearilla,
Flo. Chamœmel,
Fol. Senœ Alexr.
Gum Aloes,
Ammon,
Arabic
Assafœtid,
Camphor,
Galbanum,
Myrha,
Opium,
Ichthyocolla,
Magnesia Alb.
Manna,
Merc. Dulc.
Viv. Crud,
Emetic Flav.
Ol. Lavendul.
Rorismarin,
Vitriol,
Rad. Caryoph Amer.
Chinœ,
Galengal,
Gentian,
Jalap,
Ipecacoan.
Rhœi,
Sarsaparill.
Sal. Epsom,
Glauber,
Nitrum,
Sem. Anisi,
Suc. Glycyrrhizœ,
Sulph. Flor.
Viv.
Tart. Cremor,
Emetic,
Vitriol Alb.
Rom. &c. &c.

Patent Medicines, viz.

BATEMAN's Drops,
British Oil,
Turlington's Balsam,
Daffy's and Squire's Elixir,
Godfrey's Cordial,
Anderson's and Hooper's Pills,
Walker's Jesuit Drops and Electuary.
Greenough's Tinctures for Scurvey in the Gums and Tooth-ach,
Bitters, &c.

ALSO, Painters Colours, viz.

WHITE Lead,
Spanish Brown,
Yellow Oker,
Venetian Red,
Verdigrease, common and Distilled,
Umber,
Prussian Blue,
Vermillion,
Drop Lake,
King's Yellow;
Rose Pink,
Carmine,
Blue Bise and Verditer,
Ivory and Lampblack,
WITH
Linseed Oil,
Brushes,
Tools,
Camel's Hair and Black Lead Pencils,
Gold Leaves and Dutch Metal.
GLASS of most Sizes for Pictures, Houses and Cabbin Windows, with Glazier's Diamonds and Putty,
Blue Smalt and Magnes for Potters,
Crocus Martis and Putty for polishing,
Pumice-stone,
Frosts,
Crucibles,
Vials, &c.

N. B. Physician's PRESCRIPTIONS faithfully compounded, Boxes of Medicines for Ships or private Families living remote from a Doctor, carefully put up with suitable Directions; and our country Customers may depend on their Orders being particularly attended to.

TO BE LET,

Fifteen Acres of Grass-Ground, near the City.

Apply to JOHN or TENCH COXE. Feb. 14.

Wanted, a Wet Nurse with a young Breast of Milk, either to take a Child out, or if a single woman and come into the family would answer as well. Enquire of the Printer.

A young Woman would be glad to serve as Child or Chamber MAID, in a genteel Family. Apply to the Printer.

Philadelphia: Printed and Sold by DAVID C. CLAYPOOLE.

SATURDAY, MARCH 10, 1781.

THE

Pennsylvania Packet

OR, THE

GENERAL ADVERTISER.

VOL. X.] PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY AND SATURDAY. [NUMB. 714.

A ROBBERY.

One Thousand Dollars Reward.

WHEREAS the Store of the subscriber was, on Sunday the 25th of February last, between the hours of 11 o'clock in the forenoon and 6 o'clock in the afternoon, opened by a false key, and the following Articles stolen, viz. 4 round beaver Hats, 12 and a half yards of black cotton velvet, 22 yards of dowlas, 2 silver watch, maker William Clay, London, No. 102571, 1 gold faced pinchbeck watch, maker T. Moore, London, No. 6526, with three cases, one a chaced the other a shagreen, on the face Adam and Eve holding up their hands to the sun, and a new steel chain, 2 gross of mettal sleeve-buttons, 27 sticks of mohair, 1 white cloth frock coat with silver wrought buttons, 1 new light coloured cloth coat, half trimmed, stained with rain, 1 redish or brown cloth jacket with yellow mettal buttons, 1 new brown or olive coloured cloth surtout coat with a velvet collar of the same colour, 1 pound of coloured sewing silk, with many other articles. Whoever can give information, so that the thief or thieves may be brought to justice and the goods recovered, shall have the above reward, or in proportion for any part of them, or giving information of any of the goods offered for sale, shall be well rewarded and charges paid, by JOHN ROSS, at his Commission-Store.

Who has for sale at the above store,

Round beaver hats, linens, romal handkerchiefs, cambricks, lawns, pins, ribbands of different colours, silver set stone shoe-buckles, silk umbrelloes, silk bonnets, silk and velvet cloaks, two suits of bed-curtains, looking-glasses, high chest of drawers, desks, mahogany chairs, eight-day clock and case, a gold watch, china and glass ware, jappanned tea urns, silver mounted swords and hangers, white chapple and common needles, house jacks and spits, taylors sheers, Hadley's and Davis's quadrants, spy glasses, elegant damask table cloths; likewise, gownd silks, consisting of changeable and brown mantuas, striped lutestrings, flowered satins, fowling pieces, and a variety of exceeding good apparel for ladies and gentlemen, consisting of silk gowns, scarlet cloth cloak, suit of silk cloaths, linen coats, jacket, breeches, womens stays and shoes.

N. B. Said ROSS sells at vendue, the property of persons deceased, by virtue of executors and administrators, such as houses, lands, horses and carriages, houshold and kitchen furniture, wearing apparel.

Those who please to favour him with their commands, either in town or country, shall be strictly and faithfully obeyed by the Public's humble servant,

March 3. JOHN ROSS, in Front street.

A LOTTERY,

Of a large and compleat sett of INSTRUMENTS of Surgery, of steel and silver, for all sorts of operations in that art; together with 28 volumes of the memoirs and premiums of the Royal Academy of Surgery of Paris.

Those Instruments may be depended on for their being good, and well made, having been ordered by a surgeon for his own use. The number of Tickets will be one hundred, at six hundred continental dollars each. The first cost of the Instruments and Books is not doubled at the price the Tickets are fixed. Those gentlemen who choose to see them, will apply to Mr. Matthew le Marre, silver-smith, in Front-street, the corner of Chesnut-street, next door to Mr. Wood, watchmaker, who will deliver the Tickets and receive the money, for which he will be answerable to the gentlemen, supposing the Lottery is not filled up. The day of drawing will be advertised in the papers.

Wanted immediately,

A sober honest industrious MAN, well skilled in farming, with a family, to take upon him the charge and management of a pretty large Plantation, on the shares, if he is strong in good working Hands and Horses it will be the more agreeable; if not, and he comes well recommended he will be assisted in both, by applying to JOHN MAGILL, Esquire, at Gill-Hall, near Winchester, Virginia.

Also, to be Rented or Sold, either in the whole or in parcels, six hundred and forty-nine Acres of good LAND, about forty of which are cleared and under fence. Apply as above. Feb. 28.

If Catharine Voker, formerly CATHARINE KEESE, will apply to the Printer, she will hear of something to her advantage.

In *Council*,

Philadelphia, February 26th, 1781.

WHEREAS divers persons now occupy lots, within the limits of the city, the property of the state, under pretence of former leases and permissions from the late proprietaries, and other pretended claims: and whereas such occupation is not only injurious to the rights of the state in general, but the inhabitants of the city in particular, who are entitled to the use of all vacant land within the bounds and limits of the city, as a free common of pasture, until the same shall be purchased for building and improvement:

Resolved therefore, That public notice be given to all such occupiers, that it is the intention of this board to assert the rights of the state and of the city, by removing the inclosures of all persons, holding vacant lands within the bounds of the city, on any pretence of leases or permissions of the former proprietaries, or otherwise, except by patent, so as to preserve the said lots from encroachment, until the legislature of the state shall take farther order in the premises: and all persons are hereby forbid entering upon said lands, and possessing them, as no regard will in future be paid to the expences they have been at in manuring and fencing them.

FEBRUARY 28th, 1781.

WHEREAS by an act of assembly, passed the tenth day of October, 1779, all the taxable inhabitants of this state were required to make return, on oath or affirmation, of all their estates, real and personal, on pain of forfeiting a sum equal to the tax at which such persons were rated, pursuant to the said act: and whereas by a subsequent act, bearing date the first day of June, 1780, intitled "An act for funding and redeeming the bills of credit of the United States, and providing means to bring the present war to a happy conclusion," it was declared, that the monthly taxes, laid by the former act, should be continued, except as to the appointment thereof, according to the former assessment, but that the present tax should be collected on a new assessment, and new returns to be made, in the manner, and under the penalties directed and provided by the act of assembly before mentioned. To the end therefore that uniformity may take place in the execution of the above laws, and that those who have made faithful returns may not be partially treated:

Resolved, That the commissioners of the several counties do cause the returns of property to be made on oath or affirmation, as by the laws aforesaid are directed, and in failure thereof, the penalty before recited to be levied upon all delinquents.

THE board taking into consideration the payment of the volunteers raised, pursuant to a law passed the twenty-sixth day of May last, which said volunteers were thereby entitled to the pey and rations of the fœderal army; and this board having applied to the honorable Board of War, to ascertain the pay of the fœderal army, during the aforesaid period, and the said board having reported, that to the first day of August last, the pay of the fœderal army should be given in the old money, and after that period, in bills of the new emission, agreeable to the resolves of Congress.

Resolved Therefore, That the payment of the said volunteers be made agreeable to the above report, and that the said volunteers be paid off as soon as the troops, serving in the fœderal army, are satisfied, for their pay during the said period.

MARCH 3d, 1781.

THE Council taking into consideration the Act of Assembly intitled, "An Act to settle and adjust the accounts of the troops of this state, in the service of the United States, and for other purposes therein mentioned:"

Resolved, That the following gentlemen be appointed auditors, to settle the depreciation of the pay of the officers and soldiers of the fœderal army, belonging to the line of this state, who will meet and proceed to business at the several times and places hereafter mentioned, viz.

JAMES STEVENSON and JOHH NICHOLSON, who are appointed auditors in general, and will proceed separately to each of the places of rendezvous of the regiments, and there meet the auditors appointed for each county, as follows, viz.

At Newtown, Bucks county.

ABRAHAM DUBOIS, and WILLIAM GOFORTH, esquires. To settle with the regiment of artillery, commanded by colonel Thomas Proctor, from the twelfth to the fifteenth of March inclusive.

At Easton, in Northampton county.

ROBERT LEVERS, and JOHN RALSTON, esquires. To settle with the third regiment of infantry, from the seventeenth to the twenty-first of March inclusive.

At Reading, in Berks county.

HENRY CHRIST, and HENRY HALLER, esquires. To settle with the fifth and ninth regiments of infantry, from the twenty-third to the twenty-seventh of March inclusive.

At Lebanon, in Lancaster county.

ROBERT CLARKE, and JOHN THOM, esquires. To settle with the sixth and eleventh regiments, from the twenty-ninth of March to the second of April inclusive.

At Downing's-Town, Chester county.

JOHN HANNUMS, and JOHN BEDLOW, esquires. To settle with the second regiment of infantry and the late German regiment, from the twelfth to the fifteenth of March inclusive.

At Lancaster.

WILLIAM FULLERTON, junior, and SAMUEL BOYD, esquires. To settle with the regiment of cavalry, commanded by colonel Moylan, from the seventeenth to the twenty-first of March inclusive.

At York-Town, in the county of York.

MICHAEL SWOOP, and HENRY SLAGLE, esquires. To settle with the first and tenth regiments of infantry, from the twenty third to the twenty-seventh of March inclusive.

At Carlisle, Cumberland county.

SAMUEL LAIRD, and WILLIAM LYON, esquires. To settle with the fourth and seventh regiments of infantry, from the twenty-ninth of March to the second of April inclusive.

And all paymasters of regiments are required punctually to attend, with their pay-rolls and accounts, at the several times and places abovementioned, and all officers and soldiers, claiming benefit under the Act of Assembly, passed at Philadelphia, the eighteenth day of December last, are expected to attend with a stated account of their depreciation, as they will be in danger of being excluded.

MARCH 5th, 1781.

WHEREAS by an Act of General Assembly, passed the twenty-third day of December last, the Supreme Executive Council are impowered and required, from and after the first day of February last, to Publish in the several English and German News-papers, printed in the city of Philadelphia, in the first week in every month, the Rate of Exchange between Specie and Continental Money, which exchange so published in each month, the said Act declares, shall be the Exchange between the said Continental Money and the State Money, thereby made Legal Tender.

Resolved, That the said Rate of Exchange be continued at Seventy-five for One, as by the resolution of the first of February last.

Extracts from the Minutes,

TIMOTHY MATLACK, Secretary.

Chester county, State of Pennsylvania.

Four Hundred Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the subscriber, on Sunday the 11th of February, instant, a Negro MAN, named TOM, about 34 years of age, about 5 feet 6 inches high, a stout made fellow, full eyed, short nose, speaks broken English, as he came from Guinea: Had on and took with him, one wool hat with a hood to it, new leather cap lined with fur, white cloth coat with a redish patch on one sleeve, red flannel jacket, new white flannel breeches, blue yarn stockings, new shoes with yellow brass buckles; he also took with him a brown coat, ripped for turning, two new shirts; he is supposed to have gone towards Georgetown, in Maryland, as he formerly lived with Mr. Saunders Bostick, near that place, and is well known there. Whoever secures said Negro in any jail, so that his master shall have him again, shall have the above Reward and reasonable charges paid, by

JAMES M'DOWELL.

P. S. He will be SOLD for CASH or GRAIN.

LONDON, October 7.

NOTWITHSTANDING advice was received at the admiralty on Thurſday morning, of Mr. Laurens being ſo bad at Newton Abbot, in Devonſhire, that he could not undergo the fatigue of travelling without very much endangering his life, and begging an indulgence of remaining two or three days at that place, which was immediately granted; Mr. Laurens, in a few hours after the expreſs was ſent to the admiralty, of his indiſpoſition, found himſelf ſo much recovered, as to proceed on his journey, under the guard of Mr. Norris, lieutenant of the Veſtal, and arrived in a poſt coach at the admiralty, at five o'clock in the evening. Notice of his arrival being immediately ſent to Lord Sandwich and Mr. Stephens, Mr. Laurens was ordered into the audience room in the admiralty, and not having dined, an elegant dinner was ordered for him from the Salopian Coffee-houſe; but neither Lord Sandwich nor Mr. Stephens thought it conſiſtent with propriety to be introduced to him, without a previous conſultation of the cabinet.

Advice of Mr. Laurens's arrival was ſent to the American Secretary, Lord George Germain, who immediately ſent his ſecretary Mr. Knox, to wait on Mr. Laurens, who was introduced to him, and they had ſome private converſation together. Afterwards juſtice Addington, and two king's meſſengers, were with Mr. Laurens for ſome time; and he remained in the audience room till after he had ſupped. He was then placed under the care of a meſſenger of the admiralty, who lives in Scotland-yard, and conveyed to his houſe.

Mr. Laurens is ſeemingly about ſixty years of age, of a ſwarthy, but keen, intelligent, yet rather a melancholy countenance, has his own hair, is rather below the middle ſize, and wears a red ſurtout, a coat of the ſame colour, and white breeches.

Mr. Laurens, if we may judge from his intelligent but melancholy countenance, is chagrined not at the loſs of his liberty, but on account of the whole of his papers being ſaved, and now in the hands of government, as they are ſaid to diſcloſe the whole ſyſtem of American politics, and the private conduct of all the European powers towards America. Mr. Laurens is very reſerved in converſation, and very thoughtful.

The Honourable Henry Laurens, who was brought to London on Thurſday night, accompanied by lieutenant Norris, of the Veſtal, was examined a ſecond time yeſterday noon at Lord George Germain's office, and committed, by a warrant from juſtice Addington, a cloſe priſoner to the tower, to which place he was conducted in a chaiſe, under a guard of ſoldiers, and no perſon permitted to ſee or converſe with him.

Various are the reports of the town as to diſcoveries made from Mr. Laurens's papers: thoſe moſt prevailing are, that Miniſters are in poſſeſſion of the plans of three different expeditions of the Americans and French; one againſt Newfoundland and Hallifax, a ſecond to the Southward, and one a winter expedition into Canada; whether miniſters believe it or not, it is very certain two or three expreſſes have been recently ſent to America and the Weſt Indies.

Moſt likely the poſt of laſt night conveyed intelligence to Paris of Mr. Laurens's commitment as a cloſe priſoner to the Tower. That advice thereof will be ſent to America, and in conſequence of it the generals Philips, Reideſell, Hamilton, Burgoyne, and fifty other field officers, whom the Americans either have in their poſſeſſion or on parole, will be put under cloſe confinement.

Part of Mr. Laurens's buſineſs in Holland was to borrow 600,000l. for the ſtates of America.

Governor Johnſtone is at his houſe at Kenſington Gore, in a very bad ſtate of health.

The Sybil was ſent laſt week with inſtructions to Sir George Rodney. The Medea was ſent laſt week with inſtructions to Sir Henry Clinton; and on Thurſday another veſſel was ſent with further inſtructions to Sir Henry Clinton, contradicting thoſe ſent laſt week.

All theſe inſtructions are ſo abſurd, ridiculous, and contemptible, that if they were laid before the public, no man in his ſenſes would give credit to them.——What means the nonſenſe to Sir Henry about drawing his troops near and cloſe to the ſea ſhore? Lord Germain was a military man, and knows that —— ought to have known more of practice.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Nov. 7.

AS ſoon as the buſineſs of the petitions was diſpatched, Mr. Fox aroſe, and took notice of an expreſſion that had dropt from lord George Germaine in the preceeding night's debate. His lordſhip had ſaid, that we could treat with the Americans if we acknowledged their independence. Mr. Fox congratulated the houſe and his country on this information, and begged to know on what authority the noble lord had ſaid ſo; as in this caſe we might expect to conclude a ſeparate peace with America.

Lord George Germaine ſaid in anſwer, that according to all the information he could receive, the Americans had never given authority or commiſſion to any perſon or perſons to treat for them on any terms, without our acknowledging their independence.

Lord Mahon ſaid, that the Americans had offered to treat with us without acknowledging their independence, if we withdraw our fleets and armies from their country.

MONDAY, November 27.

THE reſolutions of Friday laſt, on the ſupply, viz. that 39,666 effective men, commiſſioned and non-commiſſioned officers, including 4213 invalids, be employed for land forces for 1781.

That 1,400,774l. be granted for maintaining ſaid men.

That 1,488,927l. be granted for defraying the charge of the forces in the garriſon of Minorca, Gibraltar, the Plantations, &c. for 1781.

That 42,927l. be granted for the pay of general and general ſtaff officers.

That 56,074l. be granted for the pay of five Hanoverian battalions ſerving in Gibraltar, in Britiſh pay.

That 13,472l. be granted for the pay of the troops of Landgrave of Heſſe Caſſel, in ditto.

That 39,597l. be granted for the pay of two regiments of Hanau, in ditto.

That 17,498l. be granted for one regiment of the troops of Waldeck, in ditto.

That 93,947l. be granted for the pay of 4013 of the troops of Brunſwick, in ditto.

That 39,644l. be granted for the pay of the troops of the Margrave of Brandenburgh, in ditto.

That 16,630l. be granted for the pay of the troops of the Prince of Anhault Zerbſt, in ditto.

That 49,373l. be granted for defraying the charge of proviſions for the foreign troops ſerving in North-America, for 1781.

That 6,463l. be granted for the pay of the troops of the Prince of Heſſe, in Britiſh pay, not before provided for.

That 27,683l. be granted for the charge of artillery for the foreign troops, in Britiſh ſervice.

That 672,457l. be granted for defraying the charge of the militia in South-Britain, and four regiments of fencibles in North-Britain.

That 99,670l. be granted for defraying the expence of pay and cloathing the militia for 1781.

The further report of the progreſs from the commiſſioners appointed by Parliament to take and ſtate the public accounts, was delivered in at the bar by Mr. Pigot, which were ordered to lie on the table; and afterwards it was ordered, on the motion of Mr. Dunning, that the ſame be printed.

Mr. Minchin brought in a bill for empowering certain perſons to act as juſtices of the peace in times of public riot and diſturbance; which was read the firſt time.

Sir Grey Cooper moved for leave to bring in a bill for regulating the collection of the land tax; which was agreed to, and he was ordered to draw up the ſame.

Philadelphia, March 10.

Tueſday laſt arrived captain M'Clenachan, in three weeks from Dominica, who informs that it was reported there, that after the arrival of admiral Hood, at St. Lucia, the Engliſh fleet put to ſea, and that eight of them went to St. Euſtatia, and it was ſaid they had taken the iſland and ſeized all the veſſels of what nation ſoever in that road. He further adds, that accounts were received at Dominica, that the Engliſh had ſeized all the Dutch veſſels in their ports, and where ever elſe they could lay their hands on them in Europe.

Extract of a letter from an officer in the ſouthern army, dated Halifax county, February 17, 1781.

"Notwithſtanding the ſignal victory, obtained by general Morgan, and the ſurprize of the king's regiment at George-Town, Cornwallis has puſhed us to Halifax Court-houſe, and is now encamped within ſeven miles of our van, on the weſt ſide of the river Dan. I am at a loſs which to commend moſt, the conduct of general Greene's retreat, or the vigor of his lordſhip's advance. Our ſmall army, amounting only to 1500, has been exceedingly fortunate, neither ſtores, baggage nor men loſt on the retreat. The enemy purſued with 3000 effectives. Lieutenant colonel Lee's legion, and the light infantry, covered our rear. Tarleton's dragoons have been ſeverely handled. Lee's gallant partizans retaliate for paſt maſſacres where ever they meet them; one of his trumpeters was murdered by ſome of Tarleton's legion, in ſight of the corps, which immediately made a charge, and ſacrificed 16 of the enemy to his manes. In ſhort, the enemy's cavalry were completely confined within their pickets, and whenever they advanced they ſuffered for their temerity."

Extract of another letter, dated Dan river, February 18th and 19th, 1781.

"The enemy, after a halt of three days, are retreating in the direction of Hillſborough. Our force, from large collections of militia, is become formidable. I ſhould particulariſe, but duty calls me on. We are juſt after the enemy."

By a gentleman from New-York we learn, that the 17th light dragoons and a detachment of infantry had marched from New-York and the environs, towards the eaſt end of Long-Iſland;—That the 22d and 47th Britiſh regiments, one Heſſian regiment of grenadiers, and the regiment of Anſpach, with ſome more troops, were about to embark from New-York for the ſouthward:—That the tranſports were not quite ready the 24th ult.—That theſe troops were ſuppoſed to be bound to the Cheſapeak, to reinforce or relieve Arnold:—That an expreſs had been ſent up the Sound on the 20th ult. and another by land, from New-York to Arbuthnot, at Gardiner's Bay, to haſten his departure from thence, whether to go to New-York or the Cheſapeak, is not known. By the ſame gentleman we are aſſured, that they are under very great anxiety at New-York, being in expectation of the arrival of a French fleet and 10,000 troops from Europe, of which they were adviſed by the arrival of the laſt packet from England:—That the cannon have been actually removed from Nutten-Iſland, on board the ſhips. The gentleman further adds, that it was confidently ſaid, that Mr. Galloway has wrote to Mr. Shoemaker, informing him, that the French fleet had failed from Breſt with troops; and that he was under great concern for his friends, the refugees, and ſays, he fears New-York will be loſt to their king, early in the ſpring.

JOHN LUKENS, eſquire, (late ſurveyor general) and ARCHIBALD M'CLEAN, eſquire; of York-Town, are appointed commiſſioners by the preſident in council, to run the boundary line between this ſtate and Virginia, purſuant to the agreement formerly made at Baltimore. And we hear it has been propoſed to the ſtate of Virginia to run the line as early this ſpring as circumſtances will admit.—In caſe of the inability of either of the above commiſſioners to attend ſaid ſervice, ALEXANDER M'CLEAN, eſquire, of Weſtmoreland, is appointed in his ſtead.

Departed this life, the 24th ult. Mrs. M'ILVAINE, the very amiable conſort of doctor M'ILVAINE, of Briſtol.

On Friday, the 2d inſtant, the anniverſary oration of the American Philoſophical Society was delivered at the Univerſity, by OWEN BIDDLE, eſquire. The ſociety on that occaſion was honoured by the preſence of his excellency the Preſident of the ſtate, as patron, his excellency the Preſident and Congreſs, the honourable Vice-Preſident and Council, the honourable Speaker of the Houſe and General Aſſembly, the honourable gentlemen of the boards of Treaſury, of War, and of the Admiralty, the principal Officers of the ſtate, and ſuch of the General and Field Officers as were in the city, the Conſul and Vice-Conſul of France, Don Franciſco, a number of reſpectable Gentlemen from the neighbouring ſtates, and as many citizens as could be accommodated.

N. B. His excellency the Miniſter of France, and Mr. Marbois, ſecretary of the embaſſy, took their ſeats as members of the ſociety.

On Wedneſday, the 28th of February laſt, departed this life, at his ſeat at Morven, in New Jerſey, in the 51ſt year of his age, RICHARD STOCKTON, Eſq.

The ability, dignity and integrity with which the gentleman diſcharged the duties of the ſeveral important offices to which he was called by the voice of his country, are well known.

In the private walk of life he was peculiarly engaging. His manners were eaſy, and his converſation was at all times embelliſhed with the marks of education, taſte, and knowledge of the world.

It pleaſed God to ſhew the efficacy of the Chriſtian religion upon the human heart, by the fortitude and pious reſignation with which he ſuſtained a diſeaſe peculiarly painful and tedious, and by that compoſure and triumph with which he parted with every thing dear in life. His remains were conducted to the college hall, where a ſermon, ſuitable to the occaſion, was preached by the reverend Samuel Smith, the profeſſor of divinity; they were afterwards interred with his anceſtors, in the friends burying ground near Princeton.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.
IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY,
Friday, March 9, 1781.

Ordered, that the Bill for the ſupport of government and adminiſtration of juſtice, be printed for public conſideration.

Extract from the minutes,
SAMUEL STERETT, clerk.

An ACT for the Support of Government, and the Adminiſtration of Juſtice.

WHEREAS thoſe, who dedicate their time and abilities to the ſervice of the public, ought to receive a reaſonable compenſation for the ſame: And whereas the pure adminiſtration of juſtice, as it regards perſonal ſecurity and private property, is of the utmoſt conſequence to the immediate and private happineſs of individuals, and thoſe who hold ſeats in the higheſt courts of judicature, ought to be free, not only from all corruption and influence, but from every temptation, and rendered entirely independent, as well with reſpect to their ſalaries as their continuance, towards the attaining of which, the conſtitution of this Commonwealth requires, that the ſalaries of the juſtices of the ſupreme court ſhould be fixed.

Be it therefore enacted, and it is hereby enacted, by the Repreſentatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania in General Aſſembly met, and by the Authority of the ſame, that the following annual ſalaries ſhall be allowed to the ſeveral officers of ſtate hereinafter mentioned; to commence on the day of and to continue for the ſpace of three years, and until the ſame ſhall be afterwards altered by the legiſlature, to be paid to them ſeverally on their receipts, or on their draughts, quarterly out of the treaſurer of the ſtate, that is to ſay,

To the Preſident of the Supreme Executive Council, or Commander in Chief of the Forces of this State, for the time being, two thouſand pounds.

The Vice Preſident, ſeven hundred pounds.

The Chief Juſtice fifteen hundred pounds.

The Second Juſtice of the Supreme Court, ſeven hundred pounds.

The third and fourth juſtices of ditto each five hundred pounds.

The Attorney General, three hundred pounds.

The Secretary of the Supreme Executive Council, being Regiſter of forfeited eſtates, including the expence of Clerks, five hundred pounds.

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That the following wages ſhall be allowed and paid to the perſons herein after mentioned, to wit,

To the delegates or deputies of this commonwealth in the Congreſs of the United States of America, for every day's attendance in the public ſervice, each, the ſum of 1l. 10ſ.

The members of the ſupreme executive council, (other than the preſident and vice-preſident) for every day's attendance, each, the ſum of 1l. 2ſ. 6d.

The ſpeaker of the houſe of aſſembly, for each day's attendance, the ſum of 1l. 10ſ.

The other members of the houſe of aſſembly, for every day's attendance, each, the ſum of 1l.

The clerk of the houſe of aſſembly, for every day's attendance, the ſum of 1l. 10ſ.

The auditors of the public accounts, for every day's attendance, each, the ſum of 1l. 10ſ.

The ſergeant at arms, for every day's attendance, the ſum of 15ſ.

The door keeper of the council and the door-keeper of the houſe of aſſembly, for every day's attendance, each, the ſum of 15ſ.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, that every delegate in Congreſs and member of Council, ſhall be farther allowed, towards his travelling charges, after the rate of twelve pence per mile, once in every three months, from the place of his abode to the places where the Congreſs and Council ſhall reſpectively ſit, provided he ſhall ſo often actually viſit his family; and that every member of Aſſembly ſhall be further allowed, towards his travelling charges, after the ſame rate, once in each ſitting of the houſe, which ſaid wages and travelling expences ſhall be paid

Best possible image.

by the treaſurer of this ſtate to the ſaid delegates, on exhibiting their ſeveral accounts, and giving their receipts or draughts to him; and to the members of the Council, and their door-keeper, on the draughts of the Preſident or Vice Preſident, in Council, and to the Speaker and other members of Aſſembly, to the auditors of the public accounts, to the clerk of the aſſembly, ſergeant at arms and door-keeper, on the draughts of the ſpeaker of the houſe, ſigned in aſſembly.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, that ſo much of any act of aſſembly heretofore made, as declares what wages ſhall be allowed to the ſpeaker and other members of aſſembly, ſhall be and is hereby repealed.

Extract from GENERAL ORDERS.

Head-quarters, New-Windſor, January 30, 1781.

"THE General returns his thanks to major-general Howe, for the judicious methods he purſued, and to the officers and men under his command, for the good conduct and alacrity with which they executed his orders, for ſuppreſſing the late mutiny in a part of the Jerſey line. It gives him inexpreſſible pain to have been obliged to employ their arms upon ſuch an occaſion, and convinced they themſelves felt all the reluctance which former affection to fellow ſoldiers could inſpire, he conſiders the patience with which they endured the fatigue of the march through rough and mountainous roads, rendered almoſt impaſſable by the depth of the ſnow, and the cheerfulneſs with which they performed every part of the duty, as the ſtrongeſt proof of their fidelity, attachment to the ſervice, ſenſe of ſubordination, and abhorrence of the principles which actuated the mutineers in ſo daring and atrocious a departure from what they owed to their Country, to their Officers, to their Oaths, and to themſelves.

"The General is deeply ſenſible of the ſufferings of the army, he leaves no expedient unuſed to relieve them, and he is perſuaded that Congreſs and the ſeveral States are doing every thing in their power for the ſame purpoſe; but while we look to the public for the fulfilment of its engagements, we ſhould do it with proper allowance for the embarraſſment of public affairs: We began a conteſt for liberty and independence, ill provided for with the means of war, relying on our patriotiſm to ſupply deficiencies; we expected to encounter many wants and neceſſities, and we ſhould neither ſhrink from them when they happen, nor fly in the face of law and government to procure redreſs. There is no doubt the public will, in the event, do ample juſtice to the men fighting and ſuffering in their defence; but it is our duty to bear preſent evils with fortitude, looking forward to the period when our country will have more in its power to reward our ſervices. Hiſtory is full of examples of armies ſuffering with patience the extremities of diſtreſs, which exceed thoſe we have experienced, and thoſe in the cauſe of ambition and conqueſt, not in that of the rights of humanity, of their country, of their families, and of themſelves: Shall we, who aſpire to the diſtinction of a patriot army, who are contending for every thing precious in ſociety, againſt every thing hateful and degrading in ſlavery—ſhall we who call ourſelves citizens—diſcover leſs conſtancy and military virtue, than the mercenary inſtruments of ambition? Thoſe who, in the preſent inſtance, have ſtained the honour of the American ſoldiery, and ſullied the reputation of patient virtue, for which they have been ſo eminent, can only atone for their atrocious conduct by a life devoted to a zealous and exemplary diſcharge of their duty. Perſuaded that the greater part were influenced by the pernicious advice of a few, who probably have been paid by the enemy to betray their aſſociates. The General is happy at the lenity ſhewn in the execution of only two of the moſt guilty, after compelling the whole to an unconditional ſurrender; and he flatters himſelf that no ſimilar inſtance will hereafter diſgrace our military hiſtory. It can only be ruinous to thoſe who are mad enough to make the attempt; for lenity on any future occaſion would be criminal and inadmiſſible.

"The General, at the ſame time, preſents his thanks to major general Parſons, for the prudent and military diſpoſition he made; and to lieutenant colonel Hull, and the officers and men under his command, for the good conduct, addreſs and courage, with which they executed the enterprize againſt a corps of the enemy in Weſtcheſter, having burnt their barracks and a large quantity of forage, deſtroyed a bridge acroſs Haerlem river, under the protection of one of their redoubts, brought off 52 priſoners, and a number of horſes and cattle, with inconſiderable loſs, except in the death of enſign Thompſon, of the 6th Maſſachuſetts regiment, an active and enterprizing officer. The General alſo thanks colonel Hazen, and his party, for their conduct and bravery in covering lieutenant colonel Hull's retreat, and repelling the enemy; and colonels Scammel and Sherman, and in general, all the officers and men of major-general Parſon's command, for their good conduct in ſupporting the advanced corps."

To be Sold, ſeparate or together,

An elegant Bay HORSE, five years old this ſpring, 14 hands and an inch high: Alſo, a Bay MARE, ſix years old this ſpring, 14 and a half hands high. They are both excellent Saddle HORSES; they have been drove together in a Phæton, but being too light, the owner, from that conſideration, is induced to part with them: they are to be ſeen at Mrs. Plumſted's Stables, in Union-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets, and by enquiring next door above the ſtable the terms may be known. March 11.

TO BE SOLD, A healthy ſtrong NEGROE Man, 21 years old, brought up on a farm, and perfectly acquainted with the different branches of that buſineſs. He is ſold for no fault; the owner not having employ for him being the only inducement.——For further particulars apply to the Printer.

On the DEATH of the brave Captain NATHANIEL FITZ RANDOLPH, of New-Jerſey, who fell at Springfield, September 26th, 1780, and was interred at Woodbridge.

Sta viator heroem calcas.

STOP friend, if on this road thou goeſt along,
Stop if amid the gay, the buſtling throng:
The laſt mourn'd relict of a heroe dear
Calls your attention, and demands a tear.
'Tis Randolph's grave; Randolph! ſurprized you ſay,
Are Randolph's virtues then reduced to clay?
No friend, 'tho' here by common fate he's plac'd,
Though by his name the heroes liſt is grac'd,
His fame immortal, reaches to the ſkies,
And further ſtill extending, never dies.
A captive twice, detain'd 'mid Britiſh bands,
And four times wounded by their cruel hands:
He ſtrove again his country's wrongs to heal,
Fierce to defend her honour and her weal:
When with a few, near Springfield's fatal plain,
Without a groan, we ſee the heroe ſlain.
Receive, dear ſhade, a youthful ſoldier's mite,
You he reveres, your conduct holds in ſight,
And only hopes and wiſhes ſo to live,
To merit what the world to you muſt give.

A FRIEND.

Port of Philadelphia, Pennſylvania, ſs.

To ALL whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Court of Admiralty will be held, at the Admiralty-office in Arch-ſtreet, between Third and Fourth-ſtreets, on the 31ſt day of March, inſtant, for the Trial of the Brigantine ELIZABETH, her Tackle, Apparel, Furniture and Proviſions, lately commanded by John Goodwin, and libelled againſt as Prize by JOHN PRINGLE and BERTLES SHEE. To the Intent that the Owner or Owners, or any Perſons concerned therein, may appear and ſhew cauſe, if any they have, why a Decree ſhould not paſs purſuant to the Prayer of the Libel, &c.

By order of the Judge,
ANDREW ROBESON, Regiſter.

FOR SALE,

A valuable piece of Upland and

Meadow GROUND, ſituate in Paſſyunk townſhip, containing 54 acres, 23 of it good meadow and 31 upland, with a young orchard on it. Alſo, a piece of 8 acres of LAND, in Paſſyunk, fronting the road leading the five mile round. Alſo, a ſmall piece of one acre and 100 perches of LAND, ſituate on Hickory lane, about a mile from the city. Alſo, a two ſtory Brick HOUSE, on the weſt ſide of Third-ſtreet, above Race-ſtreet. For terms of ſale apply to ABRAHAM SHOEMAKER, at his Office in Fourth-ſtreet, below Spruce-ſtreet, Philadelphia; who has a great number of other Eſtates for ſale; and where Deeds and other Writings are drawn, as uſual.

TO BE SOLD,

For Caſh, Goods, or Bills Exchange on France or Holland,

No. 1. A Ground-Rent of forty

four Spaniſh milled Dollars, per annum, or ſo much current money as will purchaſe 44 ſuch dollars, payable half yearly out of two Lots of Ground, the corner of Market and Sixth-ſtreets; ſaid Lots are 39 feet 9 inches on Market-ſtreet and 266 feet on Sixth-ſtreet, thereon are erected an elegant Brick Houſe, Stables, &c. now in poſſeſſion of his excellency the preſident of of the ſtate. The ſaid Ground-rent to be ſold with the arrears due from the 1ſt of December, 1775.

No. 2. A Lot of Ground, ſituate on the north ſide Vine-ſtreet, about midway between Third and Fourth-ſtreets, 17 feet front on Vine-ſtreet, and in depth 90 feet, whereon is erected a two ſtory Brick Kitchen, placed at a proper diſtance from the ſtreet to afford room for a houſe; ſaid Kitchen is now in the tenure of John Buſhell, and lets for 24l. lawful money, per annum. The owner of the houſe adjoining, on the weſt ſide of this Lot, has left out one foot of ground towards an alley; and 12l. 19s. has been paid towards party wall.

No. 3. A vacant Lot adjoining the laſt, on the north end thereof, and fronting on Wood-ſtreet 17 feet, in depth it is 56 feet.

No. 4. A Lot of Ground on the ſouth ſide of Catharine-ſtreet, between front and Water-ſtreets, 28 feet front on Catharine ſtreet, and in depth 85 feet; on this Lot is erected a two ſtory Brick Tenement, 18 feet front, and a frame Kitchen adjoining; now in the tenure of Warwick Hale, ſubject to a Ground-rent of 50s. currency per annum.

No. 5. A Lot of Ground on the eaſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, a little diſtance below Almond-ſtreet, 17 and a half feet on Second-ſtreet, and extending in depth 200 feet; on this Lot is erected a three ſtory Brick Houſe, the wedth of the Lot in front; two rooms on a floor; alſo, a Kitchen, two ſtories high, connected to the houſe by a large Piazza, and cellars under the whole; now in the tenure of Iſaac Morton. It is accommodated with a three foot Alley, and a Pump of excellent Water at the door, ſubject to a Ground-rent of 33s. currency, per annum. This building is now out of repair, having been damaged by the Britiſh troops whilſt they lay in Philadelphia.

For Terms apply to KAIGHN and ATTMORE, in Market-ſtreet, the corner of Lætitia-court: Who have alſo for ſale, a quantity of Burlington Pork and Beef in barrels, Hogs Lard in firkins, a few caſks of Spaniſh Brown, exceeding good pulverized Jeſuits Bark in bottles, and a quantity of American Salt, from the Union Salt-works, of ſuperior quality.

A Farm in Horſham townſhip,

containing 106 acres of good Land; whereon William Jameſon now lives; it joins Graham Park and the County Line, To be Sold by GERARD WILLIAM BEEKMAN, in Second-ſtreet, between Spruce and Walnut-ſtreets.

TO BE SOLD,

Thirty-five Acres of exceeding

good LAND, in Paſſyunk townſhip, diſtant between two and three miles from the Court-houſe, being part of that elegant and well known Place formerly owned by Mr. JOHN ROUSE, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Rouſe's lane. The whole will be divided into Lots of five or ſeven acres each, or ſold together, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſer. If divided into Lots, each Lot will have a front upon the ſaid lane, and nearly one half part of each Lot fronting the lane, will conſiſt of good upland meadow, and the remainder may, at a ſmall expence, be converted into meadow, as it has been well manured yearly for ſome years paſt, and a great deal of dung has been hauled on it lately. For terms of ſale apply to Benjamin Hemings, at his livery-ſtable in Fourth-ſtreet, between Lombard and South-ſtreets, near the new Play-houſe, or to Aſheton Humphreys, eſquire, at his office in Black-horſe alley, near Front-ſtreet.

N. B. Said HEMINGS begs leave to inform the Public in general, and his Friends and former Cuſtomers in particular, that he has again opened his LIVERY STABLE, and keeps Horſes by the day, week, month or year, at as moderate a Price as the Times will admit.

Frederick county, Virginia, February 28, 1781.

Twenty ſilver Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY the 24th of June laſt, from Marlborough Iron-Works, a Negroe MAN, named TIM, about 35 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, a thick well-ſet fellow, was cropped by order of Loudon court; had on when he went away an old grey cloth jacket, tow linen ſhirt and trowſers and new ſhoes; he was raiſed on the honourable colonel Burwell's eſtate, on Shennandoah, and afterwards belonged to colonel Powell, and afterwards to Samuel Love, both of Loudon county, where he has been ſeen ſkulking ſince he went off. Alſo, abſconded from ſaid Works, on the 10th of December laſt, that noted runaway Negroe, WILL; he formerly belonged to Lawrence Snapp, by whom he was purchaſed of Henry Bradford, of Blandenſburg, in the year 1773; he is about 24 years of age, near 6 feet high, ſtraight limbed and rather ſlim made, has large eyes, and turns up the whites of them remarkably when ſpoken to: had on and took with him a ſuit of blue cloaths, a brown waiſtcoat, a coarſe ſhirt, two pair of yarn ſtockings, an old hat and ſhoes; is ſuppoſed to have ſtolen a brown Horſe, near 14 hands high, the hair rubbed off by the traces and collar, has a ſtar and ſnip, his off hind foot white, with ſome white on his near hind foot. Any perſon ſecuring ſaid Negroes, ſo that I get them again, ſhall receive Eight Dollars for each or either of them, and Four Dollars for the Horſe, and reaſonable Charges if brought home.

DAVID PANCOAST.

N. B. Recruiting officers and captains of veſſels are deſired to be cautious of engaging them, as WILL has heretofore impoſed on a military corps, and ſaid TIM is a greater rogue if poſſible.

The Members of the United Ili-

nois and Ouabache Land Companies are requeſted to take notice that their quarterly meeting will be held, agreeable to the articles, on Monday, the 26th of March, at 6 o'clock in the evening, at the City-Tavern, in Philadelphia. WILLIAM MOORE SMITH, ſec.

John Sparhawk,

In Second-ſtreet, five doors below the Friends meeting, has for ſale,

A few late Magazines, Boyer's

French Dictionaries, family and pocket Bibles, biographical Dictionary, 11 vols. Cook's Voyage toward the South Pole and round the world, in 1772, 73, 74, and 1775, The Man of the World, Davidſon's Virgil and Horrace, with a general Aſſortment of Books.

A variety of Paper Hangings, the beſt large Writing Papers, Blank Books, Surveying Inſtruments, Quadrants, the beſt Lancets, Caſes of Scalpels, Couching inſtruments, &c.

Drugs and Medicines, viz.

Camphor, Opium, Salt-petre, Harlem Oil, Balſam of Honey, Cripple-curing Oil, Keyſer's Pills, Jeſuits Drops, Daffy's Elixir, Britiſh Oil, Bateman's Drops, Turlington's Balſam, Godfrey's Cordial, Anderſon's Pills, Hooper's Female Pills, American Baliam, &c.

May be had at the ſame Place TANNERS OIL.

Stolen, the laſt Evening, from a

LADY's Chamber, a handſome enamelled WATCH, with Dutch Paintings at the bottom, a ſmall Gold Seal, Steel Chain, and encloſed with a Shagreen Caſe. The Lady hopes it will be ſtoped if offered for ſale. A conſiderable Reward ſhall be given if the Watch is delivered to the Printer, and no queſtions aſked.

Alſo, a large Reward will be given for a TRUNK of worn SILKS, LINENS, &c. which were plundered during the laſt ſummer, from a New-York flag going to Virginia, by a veſſel from Egg-harbour. The Silks, &c. belonging to the Family of a Member of Congreſs from Virginia. A Proſecution will be commenced againſt the piratical Commander of this veſſel, who is known, if the Trunk, &c. are not ſpeedily diſcovered to the Printer, that the Owner may get them. March 5.

From the London Courant, dated October 11.

A CARD.

MR. Laurens, late president of the Congress, presents his most respectful compliments to his excellency governor commodore commissioner Johnstone, and trusting to his known liberality, presumes to hope, that as Great Britain is now confessedly past "the hour of her insolence," he would overlook a former refusal, and use his great influence in the cabinet, to procure him permission to "see the country," and those "worthy characters," who have succeeded so happily in lowering her insolence, that he may have something "to tell his children about." Should the governor retain any resentment on account of that refusal, when Mr. L was president of Congress, he will please to recollect the very great difference there now is in the situation of affairs; and Mr. L. on his part engages, in return for the favour requested, that whenever, as governor, commodore or commissioner, Mr. Johnstone thinks proper again to set foot in America, he shall have a free passport throughout all the country, where he is convinced the Congress will have no objection, (to use a phrase of vulgar acceptation) to give him all he knows.

INTELLIGENCE EXTRAORDINARY.

Orders, it is said, have been given for the immediate preparation of appartments at Hampton court for the reception of his excellency Henry Laurens, esquire, late president of Congress, in North-Ameriea; and that a colonel's guard will do duty during the residence of his excellency at that palace.

His excellency general Washington's picture, lately taken in the Congress packet boat with Mr. President Laurens, was (notwithstanding the "more than Roman severity, with which the war, on our part, has been carried on) intended as a present to the court of Great-Britain, and will, it is said, be put up in the grand levee room at the war-office, Whitehall. Auspicium melioris avi! surely it cannot displease Amherst! Qui invidat minor est.

Great complaints having been made of the bad quality of the sixty thousand pounds worth of Jews harps and razors, sent out last year by Mr. contractor Knox for our Indian allies in North-America! The lords of the treasury, that they may not be again deceived, it is said, have been pleased to appoint (with a salary of 200l. a year) doctor Duncan Moffat, one of the American refugees, to be essay-master of all the Jews-harps, fifes, bagpipes, and other instruments of wind music, that may in future be sent out; and that he, the said doctor, or essay-master, shall personally make trial of every such Jews-harp, &c. and see that it accords and sounds well to the tune of Yankee Doodle, before it be shipped to our great and good allies, the brave savages in the western world! and on account of such appointment, the said essay-master hath just received from Scotland, a deploma, for being Doctor of Music, &c. &c. &c.

M'Knight and Kownd,

At their Store on the east side of Second-street, the fourth door below Chesnut-street,

Have for Sale, Wholesale and Retail,

A Variety of Goods suitable for the present and coming Season: Among which are,

BLUE, white, and buff Cassimers,
Superfine white Broadcloth,
Linens,
Humhums,
Striped, jaconet, and book Muslins,
Brown and white thread Hose,
Mens and womens white, coloured, and purple leather Gloves,
Purple and coloured leather Mitts,
Best white silk Stockings,
Superfine scarlet and green Camblets,
Cambricks and Lawns,
Nankeens,
Ginghams,
Chintzes,
Umbrelloes,
Mininet and Gauze,
Mininet Handkerchiefs,
Ditto Aprons,
Bandano, cotton romalls, ficktusey and gauze Handkerchiefs,
Black, blue, green, and pink Moreens,
Sewing Silk,
English Pins,
White-chapple Needles,
Black Velure,
Crimson and blue Plush,
Brown, black and green Duroy,
Black Prunella,
Ribbands,
Blond and black Lace,
Thread of all sizes.
Skelleton Wire,

Also, a small Assortment of Jewelry.

A large Parcel of Gownd Silks, viz.

Lutestrings, Brocades and Mantuas: Also, Modes, Persians and Sarsnets; and the best Hyson Tea.

Five Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the subscriber, living in Upper Darby, Chester county, on the 14th inst. one old light coloured surtout coat, one light coloured cloth coattee with wooden buttons on the breast and cloth ditto on the sleeves, one coarse linen shirt, one pair of woollen stockings, ribbed white in the tops, one small linen wallet, maked N. G. one coarse muslin stock, one pair of silver knee buckles, two silver stock buckles, one of them marked L. L. one scolloped beaver hat half worn, one leather pocket-book with forty continental dollars therein, one large pair of block-tin shoe buckles. The above Goods are supposed to be stolen by a Dutchman, named WILLIAM ALBERS, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, has a large scar of a burn on one side of his forehead, both his legs sore, and says he served his time with Thomas or Jonathan Dudley, near Moor's-town, in the Jerseys. Whoever takes up said thief and secures him, so that he may be brought to justice, shall have the above Reward and reasonable charges paid, by

NATHAN GARRETT, junior.

Southwark Auction-Store,

FEBRUARY 26, 1781.

The Subscriber begs leave to acquaint the PUBLIC in general and his FRIENDS in particular,

THAT A

Public Auction will be held,

ON

THURSDAY,

In every Week, beginning at TEN o'clock in the Morning, where all kinds of Goods, Wares, Merchandize, Houses, Lands, Vessels, Horses, Carriages, Household Furniture, Wearing Apparel, &c. &c. &c. will be Sold to the best Advantage.

His Employers may depend upon every Attention being paid to their Interest, and will always Experience the greatest Punctuality and Expedition in the settling their Accounts.

WILLIAM BROWN, Auctioneer.

N. B. As it conduces very much to the Interest of his Employers in the Sale of their Goods, that the Public should be informed of the particular Sort or Kind for Sale on each Vendue Day, it is requested that all Persons who mean to favour his Store with their Commands, would send them as early as convenient, that the Bell-man may have an opportunity of making them as public as possible.

To be Sold by Auction,

At the Southwark Auction-Store,

On THURSDAY the Fifteenth Instant, March, betwixt the hours of Twelve and One o'clock,

A two story brick House & Lot of GROUND, thereto belonging, situate in Third street, betwixt South and Shippen-street; the House is in good repair, has a good Cellar with a boarded floor, a Pump of good Water very convenient to the door, with the privilege of a four foot alley. The Lot is 24 feet in breadth on Third-street, and 80 feet deep. The premises are now in the tenure of Mrs. Elizabeth Parkinson, who keeps tavern therein, it being well situated for that purpose. A good and sufficient title will be given the purchaser, and it is free from any incumbrance, save a small Ground-rent of 6l. 7s. 6d. currency, per annum.

WILLIAM BROWN, Auctioneer.

On MONDAY Next,

At TEN o'Clock, in the Forenoon,

Near Messrs. Willing and Morris's Wharf,

Will be Sold by Public Auction,

Twenty Pipes, Twenty Hogsheads, of the finest old Madeira WINE,

Thirty Pipes, Ten Hogsheads, Twenty Quarter-casks of London market ditto,

Seventy Pipes, Ten Hogsheads, Twenty Quarter casks of New-York market ditto,

Seventy-five Pipes, One Hundred Hogsheads, One Hundred Quarter-casks of best Cargo ditto,

And Nineteen Boxes of Poland Starch:

Being the CARGO of the Prize Brigantine DOUGLASS, taken by the Ship of War SARATOGA, John Young, Esquire, Commander:

And at Six o'Clock in the Evening of the same Day, at the Coffee-house, Will be SOLD, the said

Prize Brigantine Douglass,

With all her Guns, Tackle, Apparel and Furniture, agreeable to an Inventory to be seen at the Place of Sale.

By Order of the Court of Admiralty,

March 6. CLEMENT BIDDLE, Marshal.

To be Sold by Public Vendue,

On Saturday the 10th instant, March, at the Coffee-house, at five o'clock in the afternoon,

ABOUT five acres of Marsh Meadow GROUND, situate in Passyunk township, bounded eastward by lands of Mr. Penrose, southward by Daniel Roberdeau's, west and northward by Henry Elves's meadow, nearly opposite said Elves's late dwelling-house, and near the road leading to the lowest new ferry on Schuylkill, late the property of Edward Lord Chick and others, and sold by order of the county Commissioner for the payment of the public taxes, &c. due thereon.

WILLIAM WILL, Sheriff.

Also, to be Sold, at said Time and Place,

A LOT or piece of GROUND, situate, lying and being in Northward, between Seventh and Eighth streets, in the city of Philadelphia aforesaid, containing in breadth twenty feet, and extending in depth 306 feet, or thereabout (it being the eastermost part of a large Lot of 132 feet in breadth and 306 feet in depth) bounded southward by High-street, eastward by a Lot of David Scikel's, northward by ground of Christian Shaffer's, and westward by the remaining part of said large Lot, late the property of Peter Giskel, beyond sea, and sold by order of the county Commissioners, for the payment of the public taxes due thereon.

WILLIAM WILL, Sheriff.

TO BE SOLD,

An handsome Phæton, with good HARNESS. Enquire of Mr. J. Hiltzheimer.

Whereas the Partnership of Kean and NICHOLS dissolved in September last: they, for want of time, have put their Books and Papers into the hands of Mr. THOMAS SHUTE, in Church-alley, having authorised him to settle all Accompts, to pay and collect Debts. All persons indebted to, or having demands against said Partnership, are desired to make immediate application to Mr. Shute, that they may be enabled to have a final Settlement.

Philadelphia, February 19, 1781.

N. B. Said Thomas Shute has, just come to hand, a Quantity of best American manufactured MAGNESIA, which he will dispose of by wholesale and retail, as may suit the Apothecary and Practitioners, &c. Also, a pair of exceeding good SCALES and WEIGHTS, that will weigh a hogshead of sugar or tobacco; and continues selling Carolina Indigo on commission, both in the wholesale and retail way.

Whereas the honourable the Congress of the United States, have directed Major General Greene, late Quarter Master General, to lay a state of the Debts of his department before the Treasury Board; and have, by their act of the 26th of August last, RESOLVED, That all and singular the Creditors of the United States, for Supplies furnished the Army, or the Transportation thereof, shall be intitled to receive the just value of the sums due to them respectively, &c. and directed that the Accounts shall be liquidated agreeable to the Value of Continental Bills of Credit compared with Specie at the time the Debts became due.

In order to comply with the said Requisitions and Resolves, and to bring all Accounts under my direction to a just and equitable Settlement: I do earnestly request all Persons who have any Accounts or Demands against the Department in my District, unsettled, to bring them in immediately, that they may be liquidated, and Certificates given in Specie, agreeable to the spirit and intention of said Resolve.

Those who have received Certificates, and chuse to have them liquidated in Specie, will please to apply as soon as possible.

Attendance will be given at my office, in Chesnut-street, to the Twenty-fifth of March next, before which time it is expected every Account will be presented and settled, as after that time no Accounts can be received.

JOHN MITCHELL, late D. Q. M. G.

Philadelphia, February 15, 1780.

JOHN YOUNG, jun.

At his Book-store, in Market-street, has for sale,

A VERY elegant collection of new BOOKS (London editions) in History, Law, Physic, Divinity, Mathematicks, and Architecture; with a collection of the most modern French and military Books, and Classics.

Also some pairs of neat four pound HOWITS on Carriages, and good West-India RUM by the hogsheads.

Just imported from Europe, and to be sold

By Mr. ROBERTS,

At Mr. Marie's house in Chesnut-street,

CONIAC BRANDY, in barrels of ten gallons each.

A CABLE, ninety fathom long, eight inches in circumference, and made in France of the best hemp.

An ANCHOR, weighing one thousand weight.

MEDICINAL DRUGS, Salts; Spirits; Oils; Meal; Flowers and Leaves.

TAKEN up, an old red pyed COW: Whoever has lost the same, may have her again, on proving their property, and paying charges, by applying to ELIZABETH CLINE, at William Shipley's place, in the Northern Liberties, otherwise she will be sold for her charges, by the 8th of March next.

Those who have in their possession any BOOKS belonging to the late EDWARD BIDDLE, Esquire, whether lent by him or sent out of his house, either at Reading or Philadelphia, by mistake, are requested to return them to WILLIAM LEWIS, Esquire, Attorney at Law, in Walnut street, who is authorised to receive them, particularly the first volume of Justamend's Translation of Abbe Reynall, elegantly bound and lettered. Mr. Biddle omitted writing his name in it previous to lending it, and forgot to whom he sent it.

Came to the place of Edward Duffield, at Kensington, a dark Brown HORSE, with three white feet, about 15 hands high, thought to be 5 or 6 years old. Whoever has lost said Horse, proving property and paying charges may have him again, by applying to MARTIN WORKNOT. Feb. 20.

TO BE SOLD,

A likely, healthy Negro Lad, about 18 or 20 years of age, has been bred to house-work, and is a genteel Waiter, can drive a carriage and take care of horses, and is sold for no fault, but that his master has not employ for him. Enquire of the Printer.

Philadelphia: Printed and Sold by DAVID C. CLAYPOOLE.

TUESDAY, MARCH 13, 1781.

THE

Pennsylvania Packet

OR, THE

GENERAL ADVERTISER.

VOL. X.] PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY AND SATURDAY. [NUMB. 715.

To be Sold by Auction,

At the Southwark Auction-Store,
On THURSDAY the Fifteenth Inſtant, March, betwixt the houſs of Twelve and One o'clock,

A two ſtory brick Houſe & Lot of GROUND, thereto belonging, ſituate in Third ſtreet, betwixt South and Shippen-ſtreet; the Houſe is in good repair, has a good Cellar with a boarded floor, a Pump of good Water very convenient to the door, with the privilege of a four foot alley The Lot is 24 feet in breadth on Third-ſtreet, and 80 feet deep. The premiſes are now in the tenure of Mrs. Elizabeth Parkinſon, who keeps tavern therein, it being well ſituated for that purpoſe. A good and ſufficient title will be given the purchaſer, and it is free from any incumbrance, ſave a ſmall Ground-rent of 6l. 7s. 6d. currency, per annum.

WILLIAM BROWN, Auctioneer.

To be Sold by Public Vendue,

at the Plantation late of JACOB HARMAN, deceaſed, in Upper Derby townſhip, Cheſter county, at 12 o'clock, on THURSDAY the 15th day of March, inſtant, ſundry Horſes and Cows, a Waggon, two Carts, a Riding-chair, a Sleigh, Ploughs, Harrows, and a large Collection of other farming Utenſils.

WILLIAM WEST,
JONATHAN BROWN, } Executors.
MORDECAI LEWIS,

To be Sold by Public Vendue,

At the Coffee-houſe, on Saturday the 14th of April nexr,

A very valuable Tract of Land, containing 500 acres, ſituate on the river Leheigh (a branch of the Delaware) about four miles from Bethlehem: the ſoil is excellent, and is capable of being improved to great advantage.

Likewiſe, A Brick HOUSE, in Second ſtreet, one door from the corner of Cheſnut-ſtreet, 15 feet in front and 20 feet in depth, now in the tenure of Thomas Bryan.

For further particulars enquire of WILLIAM BINGHAM, or DANIEL BENEZET, in Philadelphia.

TO BE SOLD,

or Exchanged for country Produce, or imported Goods,

A VERY valuable FARM, with two elegant ſeats for country houſes upon the Delaware, 12 miles from this city, on the Briſtol road. It is well wooded and watered, and has a ſufficient quantity of meadow. The improvements are, A good tenants houſe, barn, and ſome out houſes, with a thriving young orchard. A credit will be given for a conſiderable part of the money, if required. Apply to HENRY WARD PEARCE, Eſquire, Cecil county Maryland, or in Philadelphia to TENCH COXE.

Alſo a HOUSE in this city, in a good ſtand for buſineſs, and a very valuable FARM near Trenton, to be diſpoſed of in the ſame way.

State of New-Jerſey, February 20, 1781.

Wanted to compleat the Fires

at BLOOMSBURY FORGE, nine miles from Durham Furnace, SIX FORGE-MEN, that can be well recommended for their judgment and ſteadineſs; and as the ſubſcriber intends driving on ſaid Forge, double handed, in the moſt ſpirited manner, the greateſt Encouragement will be given, by proper application made againſt the 1ſt day of May next: Forge-men without families, or with ſmall ones, will be moſt acceptable: Alſo, TWELVE good WOOD CUTTERS, who ſhall be Employed for any time agreed on, with their reſpective balances diſcharged monthly, if required, by

GEORGE ROSS, junr.

To be ſold, a Lot of Ground,

ſituate in the town of Dover, Delaware ſtate, with the HOUSES belonging to it, conſiſting of a large convenient two ſtory brick Dwelling-houſe, four rooms on a floor, a good Cellar under the whole, brick Kitchen with two rooms below and three above, adjoining: Alſo, a Meat-houſe, Stable, Carriage houſe, all of brick, and ſeveral other neceſſary improvements, pleaſantly ſituated on the weſt ſide of the Square. For terms apply to me, in Dover. THOMAS NIXON.

James Newport,

Has removed to his new Diſtillery and Grocery Store, the ſecond door above the Bank-meeting, in Front-ſtreet.

He continues to Sell, as uſual, Wholeſale and Retail,

Brandy,	Anniſeed Water,
Geneva,	Orange ditto,
Weſt-India Rum,	Cinnamon ditto,
Philadelphia ditto,	Mint Cordial,

And SPIRITS of WINE, proper for medicinal Uſes, or for raiſing the Proof of Rum, &c.

N. B. Particular Encouragement is given to thoſe who purchaſe of him to ſell again.

George Bringhurſt,

COACHMAKER

From Germantowr,

Carries on the Buſineſs in Fourth-ſtreet, between Arch and Race ſtreets, oppoſite the new Dutch Lutheran Church, where he makes and repairs all ſorts of CARRIAGES in the neateſt and beſt manner. Gentlemen who chooſe to favour him with their orders, from the neighbouring ſtates, may depend on having particular attention paid.

TO BE SOLD,

The following Plantations in Bucks county, 20 miles from this city, and about one and a half miles from the Croſs-roads, viz.

One containing 204 acres of Land, 20 acres of which is meadow, 60 acres woodland, with very good improvements thereon, now in the tenure of the Reverend Mr. Irwin:

One containing about 50 acres, good Land, with a Griſt-mill thereon, now in the tenure of Edward Taylor. For Terms of Sale apply to JOHN CAMPBELL, at the corner of Market and Water-ſtreets.

TO BE SOLD,

By Richard Wells,

In Water-ſtreet, oppoſite the Tun Tavern,

Beſt Liver Oil, in barrels and kegs,
Cotton in bags, Pepper in kegs,
Coffee in barrels, Bohea Tea,
Spermaceti Candles, in boxes,
Linſeed Oil by the barrel.

WANTED to RENT,

A three ſtory Brick Houſe,

Between Arch and Pine-ſtreets, as near the Water as poſſible, for which the Rent will be paid in Specie.

Enquire of the Printer.

N. B. If the houſe had ſtables, &c. it would be more convenient.

TENCH COXE,

Has for Sale, in Walnut-ſtreet, near Second-ſtreet,

Old Sherry, Engliſh Cheeſe, Bottled Porter, Spaniſh white Sugar, Brown ditto, Spaniſh Snuff: Alſo, ſome fine ſhirting Linens, Cambricks, Lawns, Nankeens, Broadcloth, Bindings, Pink and Sky-blue Gauzes; and a Quantity of Indian Corn.

Four Hundred Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the ſubſcriber, in Strawberry-alley, on Monday the 26th of February, an Apprentice BOY, named MANLY SMALLWOOD, by trade a Shoemaker; he is 17 years of age, 5 feet 3 inches high, ſlim made, thin viſage, brown ſtrait hair, a little knockneed, ſpeaks faſt: had on when he went away, a brown coattee and jacket of the ſame, buckſkin breeches, home-made ſhirt, good ſhoes and ſtockings, ſmall caſtor hat; it is ſuppoſed he will endeavour to get on board ſome veſſel in the harbour, therefore all maſters of veſſels are forbid to carry him off at their peril. Whoever takes up ſaid Boy, and brings him to me, or ſecures him in any goal in this ſtate, ſhall have the above reward, and all reaſonable expences paid by me, JOHN BYRNES.

Wanted to Borrow,

Six, Seven or Eight Hundred POUNDS,

For which good landed Security will be given. Apply to the Printer.

To be ſold by Robert Elliot,

At the corner of Second and Race-ſtreets,

A quantity of excellent ſalted BEEF, in tierces and barrels: alſo, a few caſks of Madeira and Teneriff WINES.

TO BE LET,

Fifteen Acres of Graſs-Ground, near the City.

Apply to JOHN or TENCH COXE. Feb. 14.

Notice is hereby given to James FORESITH, an officer in the continental army, to come in ſix weeks from this date, and take away the HORSE COLT he left with me, in Briſtol townſhip, Philadelphia county, when the enemy was at Philadelphia, or the ſame will be ſold for the expence.

Feb. 28. ADAM BAKER.

Cocalleco townſhip, Lancaſter county, Feb. 21ſt, 1781.

Whereas Sarah, my wife, eloped from me yeſterday, without any juſt provocation: this is to forwarn all perſons from truſting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting after this date. ABRAHAM HORSEBARGER.

Was taken up, treſpaſſing on the place of John Honeyker, on the Paſſyunk road, a ſmall dark Bay HORSE. The owner is deſired to prove his property, pay charges and take him away.

JOHN CLAYSER.

A young Man who has a knowledge of ACCOUNTS, may meet with Employment, by applying to the Printer.

Wanted Immediately,

In a ſmall Family, a Young WOMAN, well recommended, that underſtands houſe work; good Wages and Encouragement will be given, if deſerving. Enquire to the Printer.

Wanted, a Wet Nurſe with a young Breaſt of Milk, either to take a Child out, or if a ſingle woman and come into the family would anſwer as well. Enquire of the Printer.

A young Woman would be glad to ſerve as Child or Chamber MAID, in a genteel Family. Apply to the Printer.

A Woman qualified to act as COOK, or ſuperintend the Affairs of a Kitchen, may meet with a place, by applying to the Printer.

TO BE SOLD, A

Healthy, ſtrong Negro Wench, about 27 years of age, fit for town or country work.

Enquire of the Printer.

To be ſold, a likely Negroe

FELLOW, about 19 or 20 years of age, fit for either town or country buſineſs. Enquire of JOHN MURRAY, in Pine ſtreet.

To be ſold, a Negroe Lad,

eighteen years old, capable of any ſort of houſe work, or taking care of horſes; he is well tempered and honeſt: Alſo, a Riding CHAIR and Harneſs; the Chair has ſteel Springs. Enquire of the Printer.

LONDON, November 2.

THE world is greatly divided, reſpecting the ſteps to be taken with Mr. Laurens. If deliberate treaſon and active rebellion are crimes againſt the ſtate, his conduct certainly deſerves the ſevereſt reprobation; yet ſuch is the diſtraction of the times, that while one party ſentence him to the ſcaffold, the other would vote him into parliament. Not only the ſtrength and ſpirit of the contending parties, but the very juſtice of the war in which we are engaged will be eventually decided by the fate of this captive, ſo that we cannot but be anxious to ſee whether government dare enforce the laws againſt the enemies of the nation, or if obſtinacy of oppoſition is ſtill powerful enough to avert their puniſhment, and raiſe them into popularity!

Nov. 14. General Arnold's letter to Lord George Germaine, which, it is ſaid, will find way to the public, expreſſly ſays, that Congreſs would not be able to ſtand their ground half an hour, if his lordſhip would publicly, and under authority, declare to America the terms that would be given to all the colonies. Sir Henry Clinton adviſes the ſame thing: and it is confidently ſaid, that a declaration will be iſſued accordingly.

Every week teems now with ſomething extraordinary and unlooked for! ſurely the multitude of wonders will produce ſome event propitious to this iſland, e're long! in North America, a rebel chief has revolted from his new maſters, and joined the royal ſtandard: but he has revolted alone, that is, come like a common deſerter, without bringing a ſingle centinel with him! for his deſertion we have paid dear, in the ignominious, untimely, death of a brave officer of diſtinguiſhed rank and merit!

Expreſſes were ſent off on Tueſday evening to all the different ſea-ports throughout the kingdom, to prevent, if poſſible, the embarkation of the rebel major Tyler, againſt whom ſeveral informations are lodged for high treaſon.

Commodore Leſlie, our naval commander at Gibraltar, has juſt written home a diſagreeable confirmation of the inimical diſpoſition of the emperor of Morocco towards the Britiſh, and an avowed predilection in favour of the Spaniſh. The Engliſh veſſels are repeatedly taken under the very guns of Tangiers, in ſpite of every remonſtrance on the part of our conſul.

RICHMOND, (Virginia,) Feb. 24.

Laſt Saturday evening was captured in our bay, the brig Cornwallis, and the ſchooner Hibernia: the former mounting 12 double fortified fours, and the latter 10 ſix pounders: they had in company when taken, ſix ſmall veſſels, loaded with tobacco, which they had taken up the bay. In one of the privateers, it is ſaid, are a large quantity of plate, and other valuable articles, of which they had robbed Mr. Armiſtead of Glouceſter county, the week before. The priſoners, about 80, were landed at Hampton, and are on their way to this place.

BALTIMORE, March 6.

Extract of a letter from Martinico, dated Jan. 15.

"Admiral Rodney has been at the iſland of St. Vincent, with 10 ſhips of the line, 7 frigates, ſeveral tranſports, and landed there 4000 men. All our force to defend it conſiſted of only 630 regular troops, and 200 militia. Generals Vaughan and St. Leger, who commanded the Britiſh forces, were repulſed at every attack upon our advance poſts, ſo they durſt not advance to our intrenched camp. They re-embarked, after taking from the plantations 500 negroes. You ſee they make war like pirates.

"This expedition muſt certainly have humbled admiral Rodney. General St. Leger was wounded.

"We learn from St. Lucia, that they landed 300 wounded on their arrival there. The number of killed unknown. On our ſide, only a grenadier, belonging to the Martinico regiment, was wounded in his knee."

Extract of a letter from Richmond, dated Feb. 24.

"Our affairs to the ſouthward now bear a more pleaſing aſpect. The weſtern inhabitants of Virginia, who ſo nobly diſtinguiſhed themſelves in their conduct at the battle of King's Mountain, and the Cowpens, have, to a man, turned out, bringing with them their fellow-ſettlers: Thoſe, 'tis ſaid, joined general Greene's army laſt Monday, to the amount of 2000; and the whole militia of Virginia, to the weſtward of Peterſburg, and ſouthward of James river, are marched to reinforce the army. Cornwallis perceiving the formidable force collecting againſt him, from Virginia, 'tis ſaid, has attempted to retreat, in his turn, but found it impracticable, from a conſiderable body of the North-Carolina militia collected in his rear, under the command of general Sumpter, whoſe conduct and fortitude have been ſo much applauded. In this ſituation the people here ſpeak of the deſtruction of the Britiſh army under lord Cornwallis, as inevitable. The aſſembly of North-Carolina have directed that all perſons, who can be armed and are able to bear arms, to aſſemble themſelves, under major general Caſwell, to form an army, to cut off his retreat through that ſtate, if attempted. This body, it is ſaid, are to aſſemble immediately in the neighbourhood of Hillſborough, and 'tis computed they will amount to 5000, excluſive of thoſe under general Sumpter.

"'Tis reported the French fleet are ſailed, in order to cruiſe off and on the capes of the Cheſapeake, to intercept any reinforcements that may be ſent to the ſouthward from New-York; at the ſame time to fall in with the ſecond diviſion of the fleet from France, which is expected on this part of the American coaſt."

Extract of a letter from Annapolis, dated March 2.

"We are well aſſured that lord Cornwallis is retreating, and that general Greene is purſuing him. The militia of Virginia have turned out in great numbers, and with great alacrity: they have ſurpaſſed the expectations of the moſt ſanguine. It is ſaid general Greene is much ſtronger than Cornwallis; and the baron Steuben, who was intended to reinforce general Greene, has received orders from him not to join him, but to croſs over into North Carolina, lower down, to gain a paſs on the route to Wilmington, in caſe Cornwallis ſhould bend his courſe that way. It is alſo ſaid that colonel Lee has got round Cornwallis, and is animating the militia."

BOSTON, March 1.

We are well informed, that a merchant of character in England has lately wrote to his correſpondent in America, to get inſurance of his property on this ſide the water, as the inſurers in London had broke for a million ſterling more than they are able to pay.

By authentic accounts from South-Carolina, nothing can exceed the face of miſery in Charleſtown and the diſtrict within 30 or 40 miles of that town, ſince it fell under the domination of Britain. Pretences have been found for breaking almoſt every article of the capitulation. An affecting proof is there ſeen, that no dependence is to be placed upon Britiſh promiſes and ſtipulations. Gentlemen of the firſt character and fortunes, in violation of the moſt ſolemn agreements, have been confined in priſon ſhips, and ſent to the garriſon of Auguſtine. Many families, who a little while ago lived in affluence and ſplendor, are now reduced to beggary; and not allowed to ſell the leaſt article of their houſhold furniture or other property, for their neceſſary ſubſiſtance. The conditions upon which the ſoldiers of the United States who defended that place ſurrendered, are totally diſregarded, and thoſe unfortunate men are now treated with the greateſt inhumanity. It is even a crime in the eyes of the Britiſh government there, for a gentleman of feelings to ſpeak to them, or afford the leaſt alleviation to their ſufferings. Whoever would ſee a ſpecimen of the bleſſings to be expected from a ſurrender to the power with whom we are contending, let him go to Charleſtown; there he will behold trade reduced—citizens impoveriſhed and crouching to the ſoldier—property wreſted from the owner—the reſidue precarious—and even life itſelf dependent on arbitrary will.

Monday arrived a French frigate in 67 days from Breſt.

Yeſterday arrived the ſhip Mars, captain Sampſon, in 11 weeks from Nantz.

Captain Sampſon, on his homeward bound paſſage, took a brig from London, bound to New-York, laden with Engliſh goods, ſaid to be worth 11,000l. ſterling, which has ſafe arrived.

Died, laſt Tueſday, in the 28th year of his age, ISAAC PEIRCE, eſquire, aid-de-camp to major general Gates.—His death is to be more particularly wept by the young and the benevolent.

*** An oration is to be delivered in this town, on Monday next, by Mr. Thomas Dawes, junior, in commemoration of the horrid maſſacre perpetrated on the evening of March 5th, 1770, by a party of ſoldiers under the command of captain Thomas Preſton.

NORWICH, March 1.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Newport to his friend in this town, dated Sunday morning, February 25, 1781.

"The three French ſhips that left this port 15 days ago, and went to Virginia in purſuit of Arnold, returned here laſt night at 10 o'clock, with the Britiſh ſhip Romulus of 44 guns, commanded by commodore Gayton, who had juſt arrived from South Carolina to take the command of the armed veſſels with Arnold, in Hampton-Road; it is ſaid ſhe had on board 10,000 dollars for Arnold.—The French alſo captured five tranſports, and ſent them to Yorktown, and burnt five others; it is ſaid they have brought 500 priſoners with them. This is this morning's news. Captain Norriſs, who is one of their pilots, is not yet come on ſhore; by him I expect to get the particulars. It is ſaid ſome troops are ordered to embark, and it's imagined ſome men of war, with them, are going to Virginia; but their deſtination is not certainly known."

Philadelphia, March 13.

Saturday morning laſt arrived here the brig Hibernia, captain Collins, in twenty-two days from Port-au Prince. By this veſſel we learn, that a ſchooner (belonging to North-Carolina) arrived at that port from St. Euſtatia, which ſhe left while the Britiſh fleet lay off that iſland, having blocked up a number of American veſſels then lying there. That the Britiſh fleet, amounting to 6 or 7 ſhips of the line and a number of frigates and privateers, arrived about the 3d or 4th ult. That while he was there but one gun was fired, from one of the men of war, at an American ſhip, who had her coulours ſtill flying, and the whole were drawn up in a line, ſeeming determined to defend themſelves, if poſſible, againſt ſo very ſuperior a force. That the captain of this ſchooner, ſeeing an opening where but one frigate was ſtationed, reſolved to run out to ſea, and eſcape by that means if he found it practicable, and accordingly came to ſail; the frigate gave chaſe, and he run under a ſmall fort, which fired on the frigate. He was chaſed nine hours by the frigate and a cutter, but finally got clear. The captain added, that after he got out to ſea he heard a heavy firing, and ſee a great ſmoak ariſe from the iſland. It was ſaid ſir George Rodney commanded the Britiſh ſhips on this buccaneering expedition.

The Carolina captain was qualified before the French governor as to the truth of the intelligence, of which the above is the ſubſtance.

Extract of a letter, dated Camp, Rockey river, Feb. 6th, 1781. (24 miles in Cornwallis's rear.)

"After Tarleton's defeat lord Cornwallis purſued general Morgan with great rapidity to Ramſours on the ſouth fork of Catawba, but finding Morgan had got to the main Catawba, and the priſoners near the Yadkin, he appeared for eight days as if he had given over the purſuit. During which time general Davidſon had collected a conſiderable body of militia who joined general Morgan's light troops on the north bank of the Catawba river. Trees were cut down at the fords to impede the enemy's paſſing. The fords were ſo numerous that only a few troops could be ſpared for the defence of each.

"On the morning of the firſt inſtant the enemy forced their way at Cowen's ford, where general Davidſon was poſted with 120 militia. Although his party was weak he would have given them a ſpirited oppoſition, had he not unfortunately fallen, almoſt the firſt fire: the fall of that good and great officer is univerſally and juſtly lamented.

"Cornwallis is now at Saliſbury, and generals Greene and Morgan on the other ſide the Yadkin. The Rowan and Mecklenburg militia are turning out very unanimouſly, and are in hopes they ſhall be able to prevent the enemy from plundering and forraging in the country.

"His lordſhip has given us freſh ſpecimens of his humanity, and of his majeſty's mild government, burning the houſes of meſſieurs Brevard, Givens, Mrs. Terrence and others.

"Several parties of our friends in Georgia have riſen, and done ſome things very clever."

General Davidſon was a lieutenant colonel in the firſt regiment of the North-Carolina line of the continental army, in which ſtation he ſerved with the reputation of a brave and attentive officer: he received a dangerous wound on the 21ſt of July laſt, near the mouth of Rocky river, where he diſlodged a ſuperior body of tories, ſtrongly poſted. When lord Cornwallis began his late advances into North-Carolina, he commanded the militia of Saliſbury diſtrict, and during his lordſhip's halt in Charlotte, by his judicious and vigilant manœuvres in the face of the enemy, was very ſucceſsful in annoying their forraging parties and intercepting their intelligence, without in a ſingle inſtance ſuffering any part of his raw militia to be ſurprized.

Beſides his military talents, he was univerſally eſteemed by thoſe who were acquainted with him, for his ſocial and domeſtic virtues. He has left an amiable widdow with ſix lovely children to bewail their irreparable loſs.

For the PENNSYLVANIA PACKET.

I HAVE ſeen the other day a piece in the Pennſylvania Gazette numb. 2644, addreſſed to the public, which begins the motto:

"I alſo will give my opinion; O! that they were
"wiſe, that they underſtood it."

This piece revived my drooping ſpirits; it was my opinion from the beginning of this conteſt, that the importation of Britiſh manufactured goods is the chief reſource, which enables the king of England to carry on the war.

If our governments had perſevered in the firſt reſolve, not to ſuffer the importation of it, I am convinced, yea, I may ſay, I am ſure, this deſtructive bloody war would have been determined long ago, as it is not only ſhewn in the above-mentioned piece, but well known by every one.

There are many very uſeful pieces offered, from time to time, for public conſideration; nevertheleſs, they are generally read and never afterward thought on: would it not be to the honour of our rulers, if they would conſider ſuch hints, and if one or another proves beneficial, for part or the whole of the United States to adopt it?

I think it is not too late yet, if Congreſs recommends to the ſeveral aſſemblies, to prohibit all ſorts of Britiſh manufactured goods, by the ſevereſt penalties. It is an æra in which Congreſs, as the higheſt power in America, will earn a character for future ages, and undoubtedly every individual's particular actions get noted down, therefore, as I bear the greateſt regard for Congreſs, I ſhould wiſh, there was no member in that illuſtrious body, which do not prefer the public intereſt far beyond money, ſtained with the blood of our innocents. It is aſtoniſhing, when the imports are loooked into, and found the moſt part of it Engliſh goods. Six years ago we ſubmitted to a non-importation of Britiſh goods, when we had no other correſpondence, nor friends; but ſince we have friends and correſpondence ſufficient to Europe, which ſupply us with all neceſſaries, that we turn ſo ſoon to the huſks of Briton. What is the difference? If a man gets riches by importing Engliſh or French, Holland, Ruſſia, German, &c. merchandizes. Indeed the difference is ſo great, that I ſhould think an honeſt man ſhudders, when he conſiders the conſequences, and will poſterity thank ſuch men, which gathered immenſe riches, purchaſed with the blood of their fellow citizens, their children will curſe them for their perfidy, ſuffering all the calamities ariſing from it with the generality in like proportion. I hope the reader will excuſe my crude writing, for reaſons, as I am a foreigner by birth, not having the language, but I hope every true patriot has the ſame opinion. I ſubſcribe myſelf A true Friend to my Country.

Philadelphia, February 19, 1781.

A CARD.

A FRIEND to the United States and the army preſents his compliments to the gentlemen in the Delaware State, who claimed a right to the forwarding of all proviſions, &c. for the army, which was collected in Maryland and elſewhere, and forwarded by extraordinary exertions in January and February, 1780, to a landing in ſaid ſtate, of which they had timely notice, and requeſt to know why a conſiderable quantity of ſaid flour, collected at a great expence, to ſupply the immediate wants of the army, ſhould yet remain at a certain landing, and upwards of two hundred barrels at another landing for near eight months before it was ſent forward, and how it happened that part of the firſt parcel fell into the hands of the refugees, and the few barrels that were ſent to the city hard, mouldy, and ſour, before it came to hands, and that which was taken, as well as what remains at the landing, no enquiry made after it to this day.

N. B. As the above obſervations are grounded on the beſt information, it cannot be wondered at, that our army ſhould have cauſe to complain; a plenty is ordered by thoſe at the head of affairs, it was collected according to order, and afterwards left to periſh, &c. for want of a little attention in thoſe, who ſeek the direction of ſuch matters.

Philadelphia, February 26, 1781.

MARCH 9th, 1781.

THE United States in Congreſs aſſembled, conſidering it as a tribute due to diſtinguiſhed merit, to give a public approbation of the conduct of brigadier general Morgan, and of the Officers and Men under his command, on the 17th day of January laſt, when, with eighty cavalry and two hundred and thirty-ſeven infantry, of the troops of the United States, and five hundred and fifty three militia, from the ſtates of Virginia, North-Carolina, South-Carolina and Georgia, he obtained a complete and important victory over a ſelect and well appointed detachment of more than eleven hundred Britiſh troops, commanded by lieutenant colonel Tarleton; do therefore reſolve,

That the Thanks of the United States in Congreſs aſſembled be given to brigadier general Morgan and the Officers and Men under his command, for their fortitude and good conduct, diſplayed in the action at the Cowpens, in the ſtate of South-Carolina, on the 17th of January laſt.

That a Medal of Gold be preſented to brigadier general Morgan, and a Medal of Silver to lieutenant colonel Waſhington of the cavalry, and One of Silver to lieutenant colonel Howard of the infantry, of the United States, ſeverally, with emblems and mottos deſcriptive of the conduct of thoſe officers reſpectively on that memorable day.

That a Sword be preſented to colonel Pickens of the Militia, in teſtimony of his ſpirited conduct in the action before mentioned.

That major Edward Giles, aid de camp to brigadier general Morgan, have the Brevet Commiſſion of a Major; and that baron de Glaſbuch, who ſerved with brigadier general Morgan as a volunteer, have the Brevet Commiſſion of Captain in the army of United States, in conſideration of their merit and ſervices.

Ordered, That the commanding officer in the Southern department, communicate theſe reſolutions in general orders.

Extract from the minutes,
CHARLES THOMSON, ſecretary.

"Dear Sir, (Copy.) Cheraws, Jan. 25, 1781.

"I requeſt that you will be pleaſed to accept my warmeſt and moſt cordial thanks, and that you will preſent them to the brave officers and men under your command, for the good conduct and intrepidity, manifeſted in the action with lieutenant colonel Tarleton on the 17th inſtant. This total defeat of choſen veteran Britiſh troops, by a number far inferior to theirs, will, for ever, diſtinguiſh the gallant men by whom the glorious victory was obtained, and endear them to their country. I reflect on it with the greateſt pleaſure, as a preſage of the happieſt conſequences: it will excite many to emulate their patriotiſm, and by the undaunted courage and perſeverance of freemen, who are determined to maintain the independence of America, that muſt (with the bleſſing of God on our arms,) be firmly eſtabliſhed. Colonel Pickens's behaviour juſtifies the opinion I have always had of that excellent officer. Incloſed is a brigadier's commiſſion, of which I deſire his acceptance. I am, with great regard, dear Sir, your moſt obedient ſervant,

J. RUTLEDGE.

The hon. Brigadier General Morgan,"

In COUNCIL,

Philadelphia, March 3, 1781.

THE Council, taking into conſideration the Act of Aſſembly intitled, "An Act to ſettle and adjuſt the accounts of the troops of this State, in the ſervice of the United States, and for other purpoſes therein mentioned:"

Reſolved, That the following gentlemen be appointed auditors, to ſettle the depreciation of the pay of the officers and ſoldiers of the fœderal army, belonging to the line of this State, who will meet and proceed to buſineſs at the ſeveral times and places hereafter mentioned, viz.

JAMES STEVENSON and JOHN NICHOLSON, who are appointed auditors in general, and will proceed ſeparately to each of the places of rendezvous of the regiments, and there meet the auditors appointed for each county, as follows, viz.

At New-town, Bucks county. Abraham Dubois and William Goforth, eſquires. To ſettle with the regiment of artillery, commanded by colonel Thomas Proctor, from the twelfth to the fifteenth of March inclusive.

At Eaſton, in Northampton county. Robert Levers and John Raiſton, eſquires. To ſettle with the third regiment of infantry, from the ſeventeenth to the twenty-firſt of March inclusive.

At Reading, in Berks county. Henry Chriſt and Henry Haller, eſquires. To ſettle with the fifth and ninth regiments of infantry, from the twenty third to the twenty-ſeventh of March, inclusive.

At Lebanon, in Lancaſter county. Robert Clarke and John Thom, eſquires. To ſettle with the ſixth and eleventh regiments, from the twenty-ninth of March to the ſecond of April, inclusive.

At Downing's Town, Cheſter county. John Hannums and John Beaton, eſquires. To ſettle with the ſecond regiment of infantry, and the late German regiment, from the twelfth to the fifteenth of March, inclusive.

At Lancaſter. William Fullerton, junior and Samuel Boyd, eſquires. To ſettle with the regiment of cavalry, commanded by colonel Moylan, from the ſeventeenth to the twenty-firſt of March inclusive.

At York-Town, in the county of York. Michael Swoop and Henry Slagle, eſquires. To ſettle with the firſt and tenth regiments of infantry, from the twenty-third to the twenty-ſeventh of March, inclusive.

At Carliſle, Cumberland county. Samuel Laird and William Lyon, eſqnires. To ſettle with the fourth and ſeventh regiments of infantry, from the twenty-ninth of March to the ſecond of April inclusive.

And all paymaſters of regiments are required punctually to attend, with their pay-rolls and accounts, at the ſeveral times and places abovementioned: and all officers and ſoldiers, claiming benefit under the act of aſſembly, paſſed at Philadelphia, the eighteenth day of December laſt, are expected to attend with a ſtated account of their depreciation, as they will be in danger of being excluded.

MARCH 10, 1781.

WHEREAS the General Aſſembly have authoriſed and directed the ſum of nine pounds ſtate money, to be paid as a gratuity to every non-commiſſioned officer and ſoldier of the Pennſylvania line, enliſted, prior to the year 1780, to ſerve during the war, ſuch non-commiſſioned officer and ſoldier having been retained and ſtill continuing in the ſaid line. Thereupon

Reſolved, That the commiſſioners heretofore appointed to atteſt the recruits in the city and ſeveral counties of this ſtate, at the reſpective places of rendezvous, be, and they are hereby authoriſed and directed to pay the ſaid ſum of nine pounds ſtate money to each of the ſaid non commiſſioned officers and privates, they reſpectively ſigning a receipt for the ſame, to be witneſſed by ſome juſtice of the peace, of the tenor following, viz.

"I, A. B. of the regiment, in the Pennſylvania line, do acknowledge to have received of the ſtate of Pennſylvania, by the hands of C. D. eſquire, the ſum of nine pounds, a gratuity allowed by a reſolution of Aſſembly, paſſed the 8th day of March, 1781, to ſuch non-commiſſioned officers and ſoldiers as were enliſted prior to the year 1780, to ſerve during the preſent war, who are retained and yet continue in ſervice. Witneſs preſent"

Reſolved, That the ſaid commiſſioners be alſo authoriſed to pay the bounty of nine pounds to ſuch non-commiſſioned officers and privates, as having been enliſted for a leſs time than the expiration of the preſent war, were retained on the late ſettlement at Trenton. Provided always, That they be regularly inliſted and atteſted, as other recruits now are.

Extract from the minutes,
T. MATLACK, Secretary.

†‡† For a particular account of colonel Campbell's late expedition againſt the Cherokees, (publiſhed by authority) ſee the laſt page.

*** The AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY are to meet next Friday evening at the Library Chamber.

† The TRUSTEES of the UNIVERSITY meet this evening at 7 o'clock. S. STERETT, ſec.

To be Sold by Public Auction,

(By Virtue of a full Power of Attorney)
At the Coffee houſe, on THURSDAY, the 22d of March, inſtant, at Twelve o'clock,

A new two ſtory brick Houſe

and LOT of GROUND, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Spruce ſtreet, between Third and Fourth-ſtreets, and next above the Scotch Preſbyterian Church. The Lot is 16 feet front on Spruce-ſtreet, and extends 140 feet to Cypreſs-ſtreet. The Houſe contains two rooms on a floor, two good garrets (which only are plaiſtered) and a good cellar under the whole. Subject to a ground rent of twenty-five Spaniſh milled dollars and three fifths, per annum. Now or late the eſtate of Jaſper Carpenter. For further information enquire of the ſubſcriber, in Chenut ſtreet, above Fourth-ſtreet.

WILLIAM THORNE.

Will be Sold, To-morrow,

The Fourteenth of March, at the Coffee-houſe,

Three Young Saddle Horſes,

Very fit for Fatigue: the departure of the owner of theſe horſes is the only reaſon of his ſelling them.

Radnor, March 2d, 1781.

To be Sold by Public Vendue,

The 29th of this inſtant, at the Dwelling-houſe of the ſubſcriber, living at the ſign of the Sorrel-horſe, on the Lancaſter road, about 13 miles from Philadelphia, the following Goods and Chattels, viz.

Horſes, Cows, Sheep and Swine,

Implements of Huſbandry, Beds and Bedding, Tables, Chairs: Likewiſe, A variety of other Houſhold and Tavern Furniture, Grain in the ground, a quantity of Hay, and a variety of other Articles too tedious to mention. The Conditions to be made known on the Day of Sale; and ſaid Vendue to continue from day to day till the whole is ſold, by

JACOB WAGGONER.

Reading, March 4, 1781.

Four Specie Dollars Reward.

RUN-AWAY laſt night, from the ſubſcriber, a SERVANT BOY, named JOHN FELKER, ſpeaks Dutch and Engliſh, aged upwards of 19, about 5 feet 5 inches high, ſtrong built, ſtoops a little is his walk, is ſlow of ſpeech, has dark hair: had on a blue linſey ſuit of cloaths, almoſt new. Whoever apprehends and ſecures him in any goal, ſhall have the above Reward, and reaſonable charges paid, by

JAMES BIDDLE.

Alſo, went away at the ſame

time, and in company with the above Servant, an APPRENTICE, named JACOB ALTER, aged about 17 years, 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, a ſtraight made, likely Lad, ſpeaks Dutch and Engliſh, and underſtands a little of the watch-making and ſilver ſmiths buſineſs: had on a mixed blue coat, brown breeches and lead-coloured jacket, and has, alſo, a ſhort ſailor jacket with him. Whoever apprehends and ſecures him in goal, ſhall have TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD, and reaſonable charges paid, by

DANIEL ROSE.

Philadelphia, March 13, 1781.

Notice is hereby given,

That I have compleated the SALES of the Prize Ship, RESOLUTION, taken by the Ship of War, Saratoga, John Young, Eſquire, Commander: And of the Prize Brigantine FANNY and CARGO, taken by the Privateer Brigantine Fair American; and that I am ready to make Diſtribution of the Proceeds, agreeable to the decree of the Court of Admiralty of this Commonwealth. All Perſons intereſted in the Diſtribution of ſaid Prizes, or who have any Demands for charges or otherwiſe on them, are deſired to make their Claims, at my Office, in Front-ſtreet, eleven doors below the Coffee-houſe, within Three Days from the Date hereof. CLEMENT BIDDLE, Marſhal.

To be Sold by Public Vendue,

On SATURDAY next, at 9 o'clock, at the late Dwelling-houſe of MICHAEL DUFF, deceaſed (by Order of the Adminiſtrators, &c.) Sundry

Houſhold & Kitchen Furniture,

Conſiſting of, Feather Beds, Bedſteads, Tables, Chairs, Looking-Glaſſes, Andirons, Shovels and Tongs, Pots, Kettles, Pewter Diſhes and Plates, Queen's Ware, Stone ditto, Candleſticks and Snuffers, a Cannon Stove, Table Linen, China Bowls, Decanters, Drinking and Jelly Glaſſes, Frying Pans, Roaſting-Jacks, a Quantity of empty Caſks and Bottles, Tubs, Pails and Buckets, a Back-gammon Table, all his Wearing Apparel, &c.

GRAND-LODGE, Philadelphia, March 7, 1781.

Notice is hereby given, that a

Grand Quarterly COMMUNICATION of the Lodges under the Juriſdiction of the Grand Warrant of Pennſylvania, will be held at the Grand Lodge Room, in Lodge-alley, on MONDAY the 26th inſtant, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon; when and where ſuch Bretheren, as by the wholſome Rules of Maſonry ſhould be preſent, are requeſted to attend.

By Order of the Right Worſhipful Grand Maſter,
WM. MOORE SMITH, D. Grand Secretary.

Whereas complaint has been

made to the commiſſioners for the city and county of Philadelphia, by the collectors of the continental taxes in Dock-ward, that they cannot procure or obtain the taxes due on ſundry lots, ſituate on the north ſide of South-ſtreet, in ſaid Ward, the property of Barron, Hurſt, and Company: NOTICE is therefore given, that unleſs the above named perſons, or their certain attornies or agents, diſcharge and pay the taxes juſtly due on ſaid eſtates, on or before the 13th day of June next, enſuing the date hereof, ſo much of the premiſes will be ſold as may be ſufficient to diſcharge ſaid taxes, with coſt, agreeable to the laws of this commonwealth. Given under our hands, this 9th day of March, 1781.

JOHN BROOKE,
PRESTLEY BLAKISTON,
GUNNING BEDFORD,
} Commiſſioners.

March 10, 1781.

The Creditors of John Reynolds,

formerly of Upper Dublin townſhip, Shop-keeper, are once requeſted to ſend in their Accounts to Mr. TENCH COXE, in this city, and notice is hereby given, that dividends will poſitively be made on the 20th inſtant, according to the amount of the ſeveral Accounts then in his hands.

MOORE FURMAN,
LAMBERT CADWALADER,
} Aſſignees.

ALL Perſons, having any Demands, againſt the Eſtate of JOSEPH NORRIS, late of Germantown, are deſired, for the laſt time, to produce their Accounts for ſettlement; and all Perſons indebted to ſaid Eſtate, to make immediate payment to the ſubſcriber, WM. COATS, Adminiſtrator.

AND, all Perſons Indebted to the Eſtate of SARAH NORRIS, late of Philadelphia, deceaſed, either in Book debt, Note, or otherwiſe, are hereby requeſted to make immediate Payment to the ſubſcribers; and thoſe that have any Accounts againſt her, are deſired to bring them in, in order that they may be ſettled, by

WILLIAM COATS,
And BENJAMIN JANUARY,
} Adminiſtrators.

A COACHMAN IS WANTED.

Any one that can produce a Recommendation requiſite to the profeſſion, as well as for his ſobriety and honeſty, will meet with immediate employment by applying to the Printer.

RAN-AWAY on Monday laſt, ſuppoſed to have gone on board ſome outward-bound ſhip, a young LAD, an indented Servant, of about 16 years of age, named JESSE MARTIN, pretty ſtout made, has remarkable red hair hanging thin and diſhevelled round his neck, the bridge of his noſe broken down by accident, almoſt flat to the ſurface of his face, forming only a kind of ſupplemetal ſnout for the cavity of his noſtrils, with a large ſcar, horizontally cut, on his left cheek, oppoſite to where his noſe ſhould be; and in many other reſpects not very deſcriptive of an Adonis: when engaged in any labour (of which he not very fond) his inceſſant and involuntary wheezing, diſcovers in him very ſtrong phthiſical ſymptoms: had on when he went away, a red jacket with a brown linen ſhirt, buckſkin breeches, and a ſmall round felt hat. Whoever ſecures him in any goal, or will either bring or ſend him to the Work-houſe, in this city, ſhall be handſomely rewarded, and all reaſonable charges paid.

N. B. Maſters of veſſels, and all others, are hereby warned, at their peril, not to take him to ſea, or harbour him clandeſtinely on ſhore. March 8.

PHILADEPHIA.

Extract of a letter from his excellency Thomas Jefferſon, governor of Virginia, dated Richmond, February 17, 1781.

"Our propoſition to the Cherokee chiefs to viſit Congreſs, for the purpoſe of preventing or delaying a rupture with that nation, was too late. The ſtorm had gathered to a head when major Martin got back. It was determined therefore to carry the war into their country, rather than wait it in ours; and I have it in my power to inform you that, thus diſagreeably circumſtanced, the iſſue has been ſucceſsful. I incloſe the particulars as reported to me."

Colonel Campbell's report of the expedition againſt the Cherokees, dated Waſhington county, January 15, 1781.

SIR,

The militia of this and the two weſtern North-Carolina counties have been fortunate enough to fruſtrate the deſigns of the Cherokees. On my reaching the frontier, I found the Indians meant to annoy us by ſmall parties, and carry off horſes. To reſiſt them effectually, the apparently beſt meaſure was to tranſfer the war without delay into their own borders. To raiſe a force ſufficient, and provide them with proviſions and other neceſſaries, ſeemed to be a work of time that would be accompanied with uncommon difficulties, eſpecially in the winter ſeaſon. Our ſituation was critical, and nothing but an extraordinary effort could ſave us and diſappoint the views of the enemy. All the miſeries of 1776 came freſh in remembrance, and to avoid a like ſcene men flew to their arms, and went to the field. The Wattago men, under lieutenant colonel Seveir, firſt marched, to the amount of about 300; the militia of this, with that of Sullivan, made 400 more. The place of rendezvous was to be on this ſide the French river. Colonel Seveir with his men got on the path before the others, and by means of ſome diſcoveries made by his ſcouts, he was induced to croſs the river, in purſuit of a party of Indians that were coming towards our ſettlements. On the 16th of December he fell in with the party, ſince found to conſiſt of 70 Indians, moſtly from the town of Chote, killed 13 and took all their baggage, &c. in which were ſome of Clinton's proclamations, and other documents expreſſive of their hoſtile deſigns againſt us.

After this action the Wattago corps thought proper to retreat to an iſland in the river. The 22d I croſſed the French river, and found the Wattago men in great want of proviſions. We gave them a ſupply from our ſmall ſtock, and the next day made a forced march towards the Tenaſſe. The ſucceſs of the enterprize ſeemed to reſt on our ſafely reaching the further bank of that river, as we had information that the Indians had obſtructed the common fording places, and had a force ready there to oppoſe our croſſing. The morning of the 24th I made a feint towards the iſland town, and with the main body paſſed the river at Timothee. We were now diſcovered; the Indians we ſaw ſeemed to be flying in conſternation. Here I divided my force, ſending a part to attack the towns below, and with the other I proceeded towards their principal town Chote. Juſt as I paſſed the defile above Toque, I obſerved the Indians in force, ſtretching along the hills below Chote, with an apparent deſign to attack our van, then within their view; but the main body too ſoon came in ſight for me to ſucceed in decoying them off the hills, ſo they quietly let us paſs on in order, without firing a gun, except a few ſcattering ſhot at our rear at a great diſtance from the cliffs. We ſoon were in poſſeſſion of their beloved town, in which we found a welcome ſupply of proviſions. The 25th major Martin went with a detachment to diſcover the route the enemy were flying off by. He ſurpriſed a party of Indians, took one ſcalp, and 17 horſes loaded with cloathing, ſkins and houſhould furniture. He diſcovered that moſt of the fugitives were making towards Telico and the Hiwaſſee. The ſame day captain Crabtree, of the Virginia regiment, was detached with 60 men to burn the town of Chilhowee. He ſucceeded in ſetting fire to that part of it which is ſituated on the ſouth ſide of the river: Although he was attacked by a ſuperior force, he made good his retreat.

The 26th, major Tipton, of the Carolina corps, was detached with 150 mounted infantry, with orders to croſs the river, diſlodge the enemy on that ſide, and deſtroy the town of Telaſſee. At the ſame time major Gilbert Chriſtian, with 150 foot, were to patrole the hills on the ſouth-ſide of Chilhowee, and burn the remaining part of that town. This party did their duty well, killed three Indians, and took nine priſoners. The officer of the horſe, by an unmilitary behaviour, failed in croſſing the river. This trip took two days. In the mean time the famous Indian woman Nancy Ward came to camp. She gave us various intelligence, and made an overture in behalf of ſome of the chiefs for peace: to which I then evaded giving an explicit anſwer, as I wiſhed firſt to viſit the indictive part of the nation, moſtly ſettled at Hiwaſſee and Chiſtowee, and to diſtreſs the whole as much as poſſible by deſtroying their habitations and proviſions. The 28th we ſet fire to Chote, Sietogo and Little Tuſkeego, and moved our whole force to a town on Telico river, called Kai-a-tee, where I intended a poſt, to ſecure a retreat and to lay up proviſions in. This evening major Martin, on returning from a patrole, attacked a party of Indians, killed two, and drove ſeveral into the river. The ſame evening, in another ſkirmiſh, we loſt captain James Elliot, a gallant young officer, being the firſt and only man the enemy had power to hurt on the expedition: the Indians loſt three men on the occaſion.

The 29th I ſet out for Hiwaſſee, diſtant about 40 miles, leaving at Kai-a-tee, under major Chriſtian, a garriſon of 150 men. The 30th we arrived at the Hiwaſſee, and found the town of the ſame name abandoned. In patrolling the environs we took a ſenſible young warrior, who informed us, that a body of Indians, with M'Donald, the Britiſh agent, and ſome tories, were at Chiſtowee, 12 miles diſtant, waiting to receive us. I had reaſon to believe the enemy had viewed us from the hills above Hiwaſſee: for which reaſon I ordered our camp to be laid off, fires kindled, and other ſhews made, as if we intended to ſtay all night. At dark we ſet out with about 300 men (the Wattago men refuſing to go farther) croſſed the river at an unexpected ford, and that night got near the town. Early in the morning of the 31ſt, we found that the enemy had fled in haſte the evening before, leaving behind them, as they had done at the other towns, almoſt all their corn and other proviſions, together with many of their utenſils for agriculture, and all their heavy houſhold furniture, with part of their ſtocks of horſes, cattle and hogs. Theſe towns I expected would have been contended for with obſtinacy, as moſt of the Chickamogga people had removed hither after their viſitation in 1779. Our troops becoming impatient, and no other object of importance being in view, it was reſolved to return homewards. Major Martin, with a detachment was ordered to paſs by Sattoga, and the other towns on Telico river. In his route he took four priſoners from whom he learnt that ſeveral of the chiefs had met a few days before, to conſult on means of procuring peace. As I found the enemy were humbled, I took the liberty to ſend the chiefs a meſſage, of which I ſend your excellency a copy.

Our whole loſs on this expedition was, one man killed by the Indians, and two wounded by accident. It would have been very pleaſing to the troops to have met with the whole force of the nation at once on equal ground, but ſo great was the panic that ſeized them after ſeeing us in order over the Tenaſſee, that they never ventured themſelves in ſight of the army but on rocky cliffs, or other ground inacceſſible to our mounted infantry. By the return of the officers of different detachments, we killed 29 men, and took 17 priſoners, moſtly women and children; the number of wounded is uncertain. Beſides theſe we brought in the family of Nancy Ward, whom for their good offices we do not conſider as priſoners. The whole are in major Martin's care at the Great Iſland, until the ſenſe of government is known how they are to be diſpoſed of. We have deſtroyed the towns of Chote, Seitego, Tuſkeego, Chilhowee, Toque, Micliqua, Kai-a-tee, Sattoga, Telico, Hiwaſſee and Chiſtowee, all principal towns, beſides ſome ſmall ones, and ſeveral ſcattering ſettlements, in which were upward of 1000 houſes, and no leſs than 50,000 buſhels of corn, and large quantities of other kinds of proviſions, all of which, after taking ſufficient ſubſiſtance for the army whilſt in the country and on its return, were committed to the flames, or otherwiſe deſtroyed. No place in the Over-Hill country remained unviſited, except the ſmall town of Telaſſee, a ſcattering ſettlement in the neighbourhood of Chickamogga, and the town of Calogee, ſituated on the ſources of the Mobile. We found in Okanaſtota's baggage, which he left behind in his fright, various manuſcripts, copies of treaties, commiſſions, letters, and other archives of the nation, ſome of which ſhew the double game that people have been carrying on during the preſent war. There ſeemed to be not a man of honour among the chiefs, except him of Kai-a-tee, whom I would willingly have diſcriminated, had it been in my power. Never did a people ſo happily ſituated act more fooliſhly, in loſing their livings and their country at a time an advantageous neutrality was held out to them; but ſuch are the conſequences of Britiſh ſeduction. The enemy in my abſence did ſome miſchief in Powell's Valley and on the Kentucky path, near Cumberland Gap, beſides three children that they ſcalped on Holſtein; one of the perpetrators of which we killed on our return, and retook a number of horſes. The Botetourt and Montgomery militia were too ſlow in their movements to do any ſervice.

Your excellency will pleaſe to excuſe the length of this narration. I thought it my duty to give a circumſtantial detail of facts, as the undertaking had ſomething ſingular in it, and may lead to important conſequences.

I am, ſir,
your moſt obedient and very humble ſervant,
ARTHUR CAMPBELL.

Thomas Jefferſon, eſquire.

MESSAGE to the INDIAN CHIEFS.

Chiefs and Warriors,

WE came into your country to fight your young men; we have killed not a few of them, and deſtroyed your towns. You know you began the war, by liſtening to the bad councils of the king of England, and the falſhoods told you by his agents. We are now ſatisfied with what is done, as it may convince your nation that we can diſtreſs them much at any time they are ſo fooliſh as to engage in a war againſt us.

If you deſire peace, as we have underſtood you do, we, out of pity to your women and children, are diſpoſed to treat with you on that ſubject, and take you into friendſhip once more. We therefore ſend this by one of your young men, who is our priſoner, to tell you if you are alſo diſpoſed to make peace, ſix of your head men muſt come to our agent major Martin, at the Great Iſland, within two moons. They will have a ſafe paſsport, if they will notify their approach by a runner with a flag, ſo as to give him time to meet them with a guard on Halſtein's river, at the boundary line. The wives and children of thoſe men of your nation that proteſted againſt the war, if they are willing to take refuge at the Great-Iſland until peace is reſtored, we will give them a ſupply of proviſions to keep them alive.

Warriors liſten attentively,

If we receive no anſwer to this meſſage until the time already mentioned expires, we ſhall then conclude you intend to continue to be our enemies, which will compel us to ſend another ſtrong force into your country, who will come prepared to ſtay a long time, and take poſſeſſion thereof as conquered by us, without making any reſtitution to you for lands.

Signed at Kai a-tee the 4th day of January, 1781, by
ARTHUR CAMPBELL, col.
JOHN SEVEIR, lieut. col.
JOSEPH MARTIN, agent and major of militia.

Publiſhed by Order of Congreſs,
C. THOMSON, Secretary.

TO BE SOLD,
By John Barclay & Co.
At their Store in Water-ſtreet, between Spruce and Pine-ſtreets,

Bohea Tea by the cheſt or quarter-cheſt,
Cannon and Muſket Powder,
Superfine 10 quarter Blankets,
Flanders Linan,
Sail Canvas,
White Lead and Yellow Oker, ground in Oil,
Bed-ſcrews, Cheſt-locks, Wool-cards, and Coffin-furniture,
Weſt India Rum by the hogſhead,
ALSO, A ſmall parcel of DRY GOODS, amongſt which are ſome very handſome Silks, fine Muſlins, Gauzes, &c. &c.

Wood-Cutters wanted
At BATSTO FURNACE, in New-Jerſey, to whom good Wages will be given; the Wood to be cut is chiefly Pine.

For ſale or barter, for flour, midlings, pork, corn or molaſſes, either at the ſaid Furnace, or at the ſtore of CHARLES PETTIT, on Mr. Allen's Wharf,
CANNON SHOT of all ſizes, STOVES and other Caſtings, Rolled and Rod IRON.
N. B. Guns, Howitz, or other particular Caſtings may be contracted for by applying as above.

Twenty Shilling Specie Reward,
DESERTED on Saturday laſt, the 24th inſtant, THOMAS CONNELLY, a new liſted Recruit for the Pennſylvania Line, born in Ireland, 38 years of age, brown complexion, ſhort black hair, grey eyes, appeared to be bruiſed by fighting, 5 feet 6 inches high, ſaid to be a butcher, worked at Shippenſburg, in Cumberland county, with Captain Reppy: had on when he deſerted, a brown Bath coating ſurtout, red ſhort jacket and blue breeches.
Feb. 26. WILLIAM HENRY,
Lieutenant of the City Philadelphia and Diſtricts.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.
Philadelphia county, Feb. 14, 1781.
Deſerted this day, an enliſted Recruit, belonging to the eighth claſs of Gwynith townſhip, in this county, named JOHN BEATH: he is about 5 feet 5 inches high, appears to be at leaſt 40 years of age, is of a ſandy complexion, and has ſhort ſandy hair: Had on when he went away, an old felt hat, an old blue coat, much worn, new ſhoes, with ſquare copper buckles. He ſaid, he came from Pequea, in Lancaſter county. Whoever apprehends and ſecures him in any goal, ſo that he may had again, ſhall have the above reward, by applying to the Lieutenant of the county, or of DANIEL BLOM, of the ſaid county.

WAS LOST,
On Friday Evening, the 23d of February, at the College, during the Play,
A large cocked Beaver Hat,
almoſt new, large deep crown, lined with white linen. Whoever has found the ſame, and will deliver it to ISAAC PARRISH, hatter, oppoſite Chriſt-church, Second-ſtreet (who made it) ſhall receive TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS Reward, or more if required:

ALSO, was LOST or LEFT,
at ſome perſon's houſe in this city, but where forgot,
A brown Marten-Skin Muff,
lined with a changeable Taffita. Whoever has found the ſame, or got it in poſſeſſion, and will deliver it to the Printer of this paper, ſhall be handſomely Rewarded, and receive the Thanks of the Owner.

Juſt Imported into this City, immediately from Holland, A great Variety of
Roots of Flowers,
For the Pleaſure Garden; of Bulbous Roots, undoubtedly the greateſt Variety ever imported in America, ſuch as
Tulips, Hyacinths, Narceſſus, Daffadel Lillies,
And all other the moſt admired Bulbous Flowers now in eſteem in the beſt Gardens in Europe. The Bulbs are flowering Roots, and in excellent condition: Likewiſe an excellent parcel of the Ranonculus, Anamones, &c. Alſo, a great variety of the moſt admired FLOWER SEEDS, and a complete aſſortment of SEEDS for Kitchen Gardens, of all ſorts: all which was collected laſt fall, out of the moſt famous Gardens in Holland.
Enquire next door to General PHILIP DE HAAS, in Third ſtreet near Race ſtreet.

Philadelphia: Printed and Sold by DAVID C. CLAYPOOLE.

SATURDAY, THE MARCH 17, 1781.

Pennsylvania Packet

OR, THE

GENERAL ADVERTISER.

VOL. X.] PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY AND SATURDAY. [NUMB. 716.

From the LONDON COURANT, of Octo. 6. 1780.

IT is not above twenty years since this kingdom was the envy of the world. Great in commerce, in arts, in arms, in liberty; universally revered, and held up as a model to surrounding nations: but now alas! how great the change! sunk into poverty, weakness and universal contempt!

Great Britain happily united with America, and supported by her inexhaustible stores, commercial and naval, was a match for the world: but by an impolitic and iniquitious attempt to make those faithful fellow-subjects pay double taxes, through the monopoly of their extensive and profitable commerce: and by a direct imposition of extorted contributions, contrary to the first principles of equity and the English constitution—this glorious connexion was dissolved.

This unjust behaviour to our American brethren; the obstinate perseverance in this unrighteous quarrel, is the only cause of the present war; and the fruitless source of alm st all our calamities—Through this egregious folly thirteen great, populous, improving colonies have been lost forever: and now our good allies the Russians, and all the petty states of Europe, despise or insult us.

But though the subject is unpleasant, and a true Briton cannot without horror enumerate the shocking particulars;—yet our interest and our salvation require that we should look a little more minutely into the state of our affairs; that we may be convinced of the necessity of exerting ourselves, and contrive a way to retrieve them.

Let us sit down seriously and contemplate the mournful list of our obligations to a wicked administration and a corrupt parliament.

Political meditations on the present state of our affairs.

1. Thirteen colonies, the vast continent of America, that furnished inexhaustible aid in ships, seamen, naval stores, raw materials for commerce and manufactures, &c. and which purchased of our commodities to the amount of four millions a year, not only lost to us, but gone over to increase the power of our most formidable rivals and enemies!!!
2. The empire of the sea, the largest and most complete ever enjoyed by any power; and the guardian of our commerce and possessions in every quarter of the globe, likewise in all probability, irrecoverably lost.
3. Some of our valuable West-India islands taken, and the rest in imminent danger.
4. France, Spain, and America combined against us; and almost every other power in Europe aiding and assisting them.
5. Our export-trade, estimated at about sixteen millions p r annum, sunk more than one third.
6. Our import-trade for luxuries constantly wasting the remainder of our wealth.
7. Our debts become enormous; our profits extremely diminished; and at the same time our expences constantly increasing, with a rapidity that must soon put a tragical end to our mad career.
8. The lands, which had been gradually rising for many years, sunk back to the price they were at a century ago.
9. The treasure and credit of the nation being greatly exhausted, money risen as much in value, as land has fallen.
10. Our chimerical property in the funds sunk about one third; and approaching infallibly to its intrinsic value.
11. The country in general weakened by loss of trade; by a distant unsuccessful war, and various impolitic modes of depopulation, particularly by the great destruction of cottages; so that in many parts of the kingdom the game has been infinitely better preserved and provided for, than the lower class of industrious and useful inhabitants.
12. During the perpetration of all this mischief, and much more that I have not leisure to take notice of, the INFLUENCE of the CROWN, by the disposal of the amount of our enormous taxes, has increased to a degree hitherto unknown, and totally inconsistent with the safety of the people, and the balance of the constitution.

These are some of the many evils that have proceeded from a wicked system of administration, supported for many years by a corrupt majority of our late representatives in parliament, who infamously betrayed the sacred trust imprudently reposed in men destitute of virtue.

An ANGLO SAXON.

TO BE SOLD,

An handsome Phæton, with

good HARNESS. Enquire of Mr. J. Hiltzheimer.

To be Sold, separate or together,

An elegant Bay HORSE, five years old this spring, 14 hands and an inch high: Also, a Bay MARE, six years old this spring. 14 and a half hands high. They are both excellent Saddle HORSES; they have been drove together in a Phæton, but being too light, the owner, from that consideration, is induced to part with them: they are to be seen at Mrs. Plumsted's Stables, in Union-street, between Front and Second-streets, and by enquiring next door above the stable the terms may be known. March 11.

WAS LOST,

On Friday Evening, the 23d of February, at the College during the Play.

A large cocked Beaver Hat,

almost new, large deep crown, lined with white linen. Whoever has found the same, and will deliver it to ISAAC PARRISH, hatter, opposite Christ-church, Second-street (who made it) shall receive TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS Reward, or more if required:

To ALL whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Court of Admiralty will be held, at the Admiralty-office in Arch street, between Third and Fourth-streets, on the 31st day of March, instant, for the Trial of the Brigantine ELIZABETH, her Tackle, Apparel, Furniture and Provisions, lately commanded by John Goodwin, and libelled against as Prize by JOHN PRINGLE and BERTLES SHEE. To the Intent that the Owner or Owners, or any Persons concerned therein, may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why a Decree should not pass pursuant to the Prayer of the Libel, &c.

By order of the Judge,
ANDREW ROBESON, Register.

FOR SALE,

A valuable piece of Upland and

Meadow GROUND, situate in Passyunk township, containing 54 acres, 23 of it good meadow and 31 upland, with a young orchard on it. Also, a piece of 8 acres of LAND, in Passyunk, fronting the road leading the five mile round. Also, a small piece of one acre and 100 perches of LAND, situate on Hickory lane, about a mile from the city. Also, a two story Brick HOUSE, on the west side of Third-street, above Race-street. For terms of sale apply to ABRAHAM SHOEMAKER, at his Office in Fourth-street, below Spruce-street, Philadelphia; who has a great number of other Estates for sale; and where Deeds and other Writings are drawn, as usual.

One Thousand Dollars Reward.

Philadelphia, March 12, 1781.

Eloped from her Service,

since the 10th of January last, from the subscriber, living on the north-east side of Arbuckle-Row, a certain LEAH HARMAN, alias PEPPER, rough built, about 21 years of age, pretty tall in stature, swarthy complexion, large black eyes, white teeth, short black hair, and pitted with the small-pox. Had on and feloniously took with her, one black single sattin bonnet, full trimmed with white lining in the front part, one black ditto much wore, a black silk cloak, lined with black shalloon, one cloth coloured ditto, much worne, a light coloured chintz gown, with a small running branch of flowers, bordered in the skirt with light calico, one ditto home-spun linen and worsted cross-barred, much worn, one white corded linen petticoat, a coloured linen short gown and petticoat, manufactured in imitation of brocade, with red, green, and blue flowers, as if worked in, a ditto linsey petticoat, a Holland apron, a check ditto, a lawn cap, with small sprigs of needle-work, one muslin ditto, two pairs of mitts, one linen and the other cotton, a Holland shift, one pair of Holland sleeves, with cambrick robbins, a single black flag handkerchief, four white linen ditto, four pair of stockings, one pair of high heeled pumps, a pair of mens shoes, a pair of silver shoe buckles, French fashion, marked E. H. a silver sett comb, a necklace coral beeds and locket, and several other valuable articles, too tedious to enumerate. She obtained a pass in a clandestine manner to go to Snow-Hill. Whoever takes up and secures said girl, so that she may be had and the goods recovered, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by JOHN HUNT.

JANUS, No. VI.

"This war, on the part of Great-Britain, can "have no other object, than the extension of "power." PRICE's Observations.

WE have traced the war through some of its most brilliant periods. In its events, and our conduct, we have illustrated our military and national character. We have seen that we are a separate people, distinct from Great-Britain, as well in sentiment as situation. We have lightly touched upon some of our misfortunes, and ventured to suggest their remedy; while we have, every where, endeavoured to render the review productive, by recalling our minds to such objects as were calculated to inspire us with proper ideas of ourselves.

The knowledge of ourselves is an indispensible knowledge; but this will be incomplete, unless we add to it, a knowledge of the different causes that disposed foreign courts to our interest and succour. Without this we may be deceived, and conclude, either too richly, too highly, or too humbly of ourselves. That England should be left, like the hair in the fable of one of her poets, is a Political phænomenon, in the solution of which we are peculiarly interested. But at so great a distance from the secrets of courts, we shall find this no easy discussion. It is not the lot of many to penetrate their cabinets; and even of those whose fortune it is, how very few return freighted with truth. Here every paper is not to be considered as a voucher, nor the pretext always to be admitted for the intention. In this case we must have recourse to the known principles which connect their councils. These will serve as so many sure lines of intelligence: To these we will attempt to confine our inquiry.

His mind must be strangely averse from reflection, that will not acknowledge the force of what we ourselves have done. It was in the very nature of our efforts, to call up the various emotions of the heart, and to estrange it from the councils of Great Britain. Sometimes to claim from foreign nations, compassion and assistance; again, to excite admiration and astonishment; and, for a series of years, to regulate the feelings of Europe. But it would therefore be a vain presumption to suppose, that we owe all to ourselves. A coincidence of circumstances; the effects of long operating causes; gave to our endeavours energy and success. These had produced throughout Europe a favourable temper, that like a musical instrument, in perfect order, only waited the touch of some skillful hand, to yield the finest expressions of sound.

If we consider Europe at this time, we shall find, that the dreams of former days had in a great measure disappeared, or were succeeded by visions of a more placid tendency. As if in pity to a suffering world, ambition had changed its objects. The interests of kingdoms were discovered to be the riches and felicity of their subjects; and the glory of princes, the greatness of their people. Religion appeared less fettered by priest-craft. Trade entered into the systems of ministers, and most schemes for aggrandisement had this for their basis.* Whether so happy a revolution arose from the power of imitation, the experience of past measures, or the workings of necessity, the operation was general. The different nations of Europe applied themselves to the works of industry. Each attempted to rival the commerce or manufactures of his neighbour; or where this could not be done, to live as independent of their labours as possible. Arts and manufactures were seen arising in the deserts of Russia. The sciences and fine arts were improved at Petersburgh. Industry and manufactures increased in Denmark and Sweden. Even Poland began to see their utility. The king of Prussia solicited them to his dominions, and gave them a particular patronage. Spain too turned herself to them, as the most durable source of wealth and prosperity. We need not mention other nations; they are known to almost every one, by their having long rivalled the English in their grand staple manufacture, and by underselling them in a vast variety of others.

Such was the situation of Europe, at the commencement of this war; a period, perhaps, the most enlightened of the world.

Under these circumstances, the naval superiority of Great-Britain was an evil that every power had reason to fear. Her success in the last war had left her no rival on the sea; and this made her, if possible, more assuming in her manners, and less politic at foreign courts. The insolence also, and overbearing pride of her seamen, in every quarter of the globe was another cause for general apprehension. She was now as she pleased, the patron or tyrant of commerce; the pro-

* Trade was never esteemed an affair of state, till the last century. Hume. Essay on civil liberty.

tector or invader of all remote poſſeſſions; while kingdoms, to which in point of territory, ſhe was but as a drop of water to the ocean, felt themſelves humbled by ſuch pre-eminence. A monarchy more dangerous, than what Charles V. and Lewis XIV. were accuſed of projecting, was now ſeriouſly to be dreaded. The inſular ſituation of Great-Britain, put every thing in her power. France, acceſſible by land, could be overrun by a combination of the neighbouring ſtates, but, England, could alone be approached by what ſhe was defended.

It was now more than ever the real ſtate of Great-Britain was inveſtigated. Her own writers had given the clue to foreign politicians. Her ſtrength was calculated; her trade aſcertained; and her wealth and population comprehended. The reſult was favorable to America, while it unfolded to foreign nations the proper line to purſue.

In the thanks returned by the Engliſh houſe of lords to their king, upon his communicating the preliminary articles of peace, ratified in 1762, they mention "the great object of the war ſo fully anſwered. A vaſt extent of empire added to the Britiſh crown—and, new ſources opened for the trade and manufactures of the nation." But, notwithſtanding all this, other and further ſources of wealth and revenue were become neceſſary to ſave her power from diminution. Upon ſuming up her accounts, at the cloſe of this war, ſhe found herſelf in debt about one hundred and forty millions. If her conqueſts and commerce had enriched her, and if her riches had encreaſed her power, this power was a perpetual drain to her riches, and each day called for a freſh acceſſion for its ſupport. War may be defined an effort to keep what we have, or to acquire ſomething we want. The power of Great-Britain was immenſe; and, in her eyes, its maintenance a national duty. It is more than conjecture, that the ſhining metals of Mexico, Peru, and Potoſi, had long faſcinated her miniſtry, and were now looked upon for this purpoſe. We know of nothing that could have prevented this, had her armament ſucceeded againſt theſe States. Formidable before, it would have been irreſiſtable; where, not only Spaniſh America, but the Weſt-India Iſlands muſt have ſubmitted to her dominion. She ſaid, "we will firſt reduce our colonies. From them it is but a ſtep to Spaniſh America and the Weſt-Indies. When theſe are added to our dominions, we will ſend a few veſſels to the Brazils to receive their ſubmiſſion, give them a vice-roy, and bring home a cargo of diamonds. After this, we will ſit down and talk of what may be done in other quarters of the globe."

It was evident to Europe, that the induſtry of the colonies comprehended in itſelf, and its conſequences, nearly one half of the trade of Great-Britain.† If this could be regained and confirmed by conqueſt, Europe had every thing to fear. But if ſo immenſe a monopoly was laid upon to all the world, England would be reduced to a proper level, and the peace of mankind eſtabliſhed on a more permanent foundation. In fine, every maritime nation perceived, and was ſenſible, that Great-Britain had uſurped a right to the ſea,¶ which nature had deſigned ſhould be common and unappropriated. Nor could any truth be more evident, than that our reduction would render her empire univerſal, and their dependence complete. It was now the conteſt appeared to them, no longer confined to America, but directed againſt them all. From this moment, the preſiding ſpirit of courts began to work; the perhaps fanciful balance of power to change; and the cauſe of theſe ſtates to be interwoven with the councils of Europe.

The relative poſition of ſome of the poſſeſſions of France to theſe States, ſeemed to point her out as our moſt natural ally. It was in her vaſt reſources for a navy, we beheld a ſhelter from that of Great-Britain. In her wealth and connections, a ſupply of money ſhould we ſtand in need of a loan. In her large army a ſuccour, ſhould the enemy overpower us with numbers. In her manufactures clothing for our troops. In her magazines all the ammunitions and apparatus for war. On the other hand, ſhe was the nation moſt immediately concerned in our fate. It was in our ſucceſs ſhe contemplated her revenge for the misfortunes of the laſt war. In our independence a new ſecurity to her iſlands. And in our alliance, an extenſion to her commerce, and of courſe an encreaſe of wealth and maritime greatneſs.

Thus from weak we became ſtrong; from dependent colonies, independent States: from a people without friends, the ally of one of the firſt powers upon earth.

I cannot leave this ſubject, without making a few obſervations upon our treaty with France. If we examine this by its principles, we ſhall not find, perhaps, in the hiſtory of mankind, a nobler exception to the ſelfiſhneſs of kings. Had France copied the policy of England, ſhe would have eſtabliſhed articles, that for years might have filled her treaſury with our wealth. When Ruſſia began to appear in the world, England founded upon her ignorance and inexperience, a treaty of excluſive privileges for her traders. Portugal received ſome ſuccours from England, for which, by ſir John Metheun's treaty, ſhe has ever ſince paid a large annual ſubſidy in the way of trade. This is the practice of England. France, diſdaining ſuch precedents, aſks no priviledge for which ſhe does not grant an equivalent. She does not compel us to take from her market, what we can have cheaper from another. She does not ſtipulate that we ſhall carry to her ports, what we can ſell to greater advantage elſewhere. She impoſes no reſtraints on our navigation. She leaves her manufactures to be ſupported by their quality and cheapneſs, and her ally to form connections at pleaſure, with the reſt of the world.

But amidſt the motives of policy which led to our alliance, how pleaſing is it, to find in the conduct and genius of the people of France, much matter for our gratitude, and ſolid cauſe for the moſt permanet union. While in our infancy the French merchants riſqued their fortunes to furniſh us with thoſe materials for the war, which we could not have procured in any other quarter. Individuals from this country, were received every where as brothers, and treated with all poſſible regard and politeneſs. So much did the nation incline towards us, that no authority could reſtrain the populace from aſſiſting our ſailors, whenever there happened any riots between them and the Engliſh. Before our alliance took place, it had become the general deſire of the people. The ladies, who govern the hearts of men, were among its firſt advocates. I do not mention the early and active part of one of her noblemen. It has perhaps no parallel in modern times for diſintereſtnedneſs and magnanimity. I do not mention the dangers and expences of her officers to join our army. I omit a number of other circumſtances from conſiderations of policy. It is enough to know, that, "when we forget the obligations we owe to this people, we ſhall injur the character of ingrates."

I would ſuppoſe any application ſuperfluous. We ſee by what links we ſtand connected with the nations of Europe. Why all of them are our friends, and one our ally. We will make but a ſingle concluſion: If we fall it muſt be by our own folly. Let us then cloſe this part of our ſubject. Let us leave to hiſtory what it has not been permitted us to reveal. Her eye can penetrate the cabinets of princes. She will combine and diſcloſe the train of cauſes that made the people of all countries citizens of America. She will teach kings, that to oppreſs their ſubject, is to ruin themſelves. She will deſignate the labourers in a revolution, calculated to promote the felicity of mankind. She will drop a tear over ſuch as have fallen, and "are ſhut up in their graves for ever." She will rend the veil from falſe patriotiſm. To each ſhe will aſſign his proper portion of applauſe, and ſuffer no one to ſwallow up the whole. Then ſhall America be one of the firſt empires on the globe; then ſhall the fame, not founded on merit, be no more, or be ſeen only as a monumental record of public deluſion. Let this conſole the meek, but deſerving, while it lowers the pride of the aſſuming, or the ſpecious vanity of ſuch as would arrogate to themſelves, a chain of events, beyond the production of human combinations!

† The commerce we now carry on with our ſaid American Plantations is ſo vaſt, as probably, already to equal in quantity, and to exceed in profit all the other commerce we have with the reſt of the world.
Introduction to Anderſon's commercial hiſt.

¶ In the preamble to a Britiſh act of parliament, (1665) granting a royal aid to carry on the war againſt Holland; its purpoſe is expreſly declared "to equip and ſet out to ſea a royal navy, for the preſervation of his majeſty's antient and undoubted ſovereignty and dominion in the ſeas." This idea of dominion and ſovereignty paſſed even into their treaties. We find it ſtipulated in that of 1654, between England and Holland, "that the ſhips of the United Provinces, as well thoſe fitted for war as others, which ſhould meet in the Britiſh ſeas any the ſhips of war of England, ſhould ſtrike their flag, and lower their top-ſail." The ſame ſubmiſſion to the Engliſh flag is contracted for in the treaty made at Weſtminſter in the year 1662. In that of Breda in 1667; and in the treaty of 1673, there is an extenſion of the Britiſh authority, to the ſeas, between cape Finiſterre, and the middle point of the land Van Staten, in Norway.

Philadelphia, March 17.

Since our laſt arrived here the ſhip Flora, captain Brewſter, and brig Marquis de la Fayette, captain Daviſon, from Port au Prince. Alſo, a prize brig, the Hope, Miles Lewis late commander, with 6000 buſhels of oats, from New-York bound to Charleſtown: ſhe was taken by the letter of marque ſhip Delaware, captain Proal, of this port.

By authentic intelligence from the ſouthward as late as the 2d of March we are informed, that lord Cornwallis on his retreat erected the Britiſh ſtandard at Hillſborough: that a number of diſaffected, under the command of a colonel Piles, were reſorting to it, when they were intercepted by general Pickens and lieut. col. Lee, and that their commanding officer was among the ſlain: that lord Cornwallis, after deſtroying every thing he could at Hillſborough, moved down the Haw river: that general Greene was within ſix miles of him, and that our ſuperiority in cavalry prevented the enemy from moving with rapidity or foraging. That the militia of the ſouthern ſtates were aſſembling in conſiderable force and with great ſpirit.

Extract of a letter, dated head-quarters, High Rock Ford, on Haw River, February 28, 1781.

"Lord Cornwallis evacuated Hillſborough on the 26th, moved on the road towards Guilford court-houſe, and croſſed the Haw River at Tralinger's ford, twenty miles below this place laſt night.

"Our detachments have been ſucceſsful in ſeveral attempts upon the enemy's pickets, having killed and wounded about 30, and made 20 priſoners, without any loſs. General Pickens, with a body of mounted riflemen, and lieutenant colonel Lee, with the cavalry of his legion, were detached to endeavour to harraſs the enemy, and being informed, that lieutenant colonel Tarleton had paſſed the Haw river, near general Buttler's plantation, they immediately went in purſuit of him, but unfortunately came up with a body of upwards of 200 of colonel Hambleton's corps and the North-Carolina tories, three miles in his rear, who were to have joined him that evening: the general attempted to paſs by them, as a detachment of the Britiſh army, which the legion ſucceeded in; but when the militia came up, the enemy diſcovered their miſtake, which obliged our troops to charge them, in doing which, ſome of the militia could not be prevented from firing, which alarmed colonel Tarleton, and gave him an opportunity to eſcape. The whole of the enemy were routed in a few minutes, and the greater part of them left dead on the field. Colonel Piles and ſeveral officers were among the number."

Extract from a New York paper, March 10, 1781.

"By the Nanny, Boyd, arrived at Charles town in 16 days from St. Kitts, advice was brought, that Admiral Rodney had ſent an officer to St. Euſtatia, demanding that all the armed veſſels and perſons adhering and belonging to the American rebels, ſhould be immediately delivered up to him; but the governor not returning a ſatisfactory anſwer, a part of Sir George's fleet entered the harbour, and carried off all the ſeamen and privates under that deſcription.---This is the beſt detail we have yet been able to obtain of that event."

Laſt Wedneſday two very large and fat OXEN were drove thro' this city. One of them has been ſince killed, and is now offered for ſale at ſtall No. 59. The other (yet alive) may be ſeen at Mr M'Cutcheon's, in Southwark.

On Wedneſday, the 8th ult. at Cheſter Town, Maryland, Mrs. RACHEL COUDON, the wife of Mr. Joſeph Coudon of that place, cloſed her eyes in death, leaving an affectionate huſband and two diſconſolate little girls, "to mourn departed joys." On the Friday following, her remains, attended by a numerous and reſpectable train of ſincerely ſympathizing friends, were interred in the burying ground of Cheſter parish church; when a moſt excellent diſcourſe, ſuited to the ſolemn occaſion, was delivered by the reverend doctor Smith, from 2d Tim. 4th, 7th, and 8th.

Of her it may be juſtly ſaid, ſhe died as univerſally lamented as ſhe lived eſteemed by all who had the happineſs of her acquaintance. She was equalled by few, exceeded perhaps by none, in the ſocial, relative and domeſtic duties of life: but her greateſt ornament, and that which proved her beſt ſupport when all earthly props failed, was her ſteady unaffected piety to her GOD.

This was obvious to all, but beſt known to her boſom friends.—And of this ſhe gave ſatisfactory evidence ſhortly before the faultering tongue ceaſed its motion, and the immortal ſpirit took its flight to the regions of eternal day.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.
IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY,
Friday, March 16th, 1781.

Ordered, That the bill, intitled "A further Supplement to the Act intitled "an act for making the river Schuylkill navigable, and for the preſervation of the fiſh in the ſaid river," be printed for public conſideration.

Extract from the minutes,
SAMUEL STERETT, clerk.

A further SUPPLEMENT to the Act, intitled, "An Act, for making the river Schuylkill navigable, and for the preſervation of the fiſh in the ſaid river."

WHEREAS ſeveral of the commiſſioners nominated and appointed in and by the act of aſſembly, paſſed on the twenty-ſixth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred ſeventy and three, intitled, a ſupplement to the act, intitled, "an act, for making the river Schylkill navigable, and for the preſervation of the fiſh in the ſaid river, have, ſince the paſſing of the ſame, departed this life, removed from the neighbourhood of the ſaid river, or engaged in other buſineſs, ſo that the regulations and proviſions in the ſaid Act contained, to which this Act is a further ſupplement, cannot now be properly carried into execution: Be it therefore enacted, and it is hereby enacted, by the repreſentatives of the freemen of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, in general aſſembly met, and by the authority of the ſame, that David Rittenhouſe, Owen Biddle, Mark Bird, Balſer Gheer, Thomas Potts, David Thomas, Patrick Anderſon, John Mear, Iſaac Hewes, Nathan Levering, George Douglaſs, John Heefler and Chriſtian Steer, ſhall be, and they are hereby appointed commiſſioners for clearing, ſcouring and making the river Schuylkill navigable, and for putting in execution all and ſingular the purpoſes mentioned in the act, paſſed the fourteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred ſixty and one, entitled, "An Act for making the river Schuylkill navigable, and for the preſervation of the fiſh in the ſaid river," or contained in the above recited ſupplement thereto; and that they, or a majority of them, or of the ſurvivors of them, ſhall have, hold and exerciſe all and every the powers authorities, juriſdictions, rights and privileges, given and granted in and by the ſaid recited act to the commiſſioners therein appointed, and ſhall be ſubject to the ſame duties to all intents and purpoſes, as if they had been the commiſſioners therein particularly appointed.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the ſurviving commiſſioners, appointed by the ſaid recited act, entitled, "A Supplement to the Act entitled, An Act for making the river Schuylkill navigable, and for the preſervation of the fiſh in the ſaid river, ſhall, and they are hereby enjoined and required, immediately after the paſſing of this Act, to deliver over to the commiſſioners herein before appointed, all and every the ſum and ſums of money by them, or either of them, collected or received, and remaining in their, or either of their hands unappropriated and unapplied to the purpoſes mentioned in the ſaid recited Act, together with all books, ſubſcriptions, and other papers, vouchers and accounts, and all tools and implements, which have been provided for opening and clearing the ſaid river, and are or ſhall be in their, or any of their cuſtody, power or poſſeſſion.

And whereas it is repreſented to the legiſlature, that notwithſtanding the good and wholeſome regulations contained in divers Acts of Aſſembly now in force for the preſervation of fiſh in the ſaid river Schuylkill, great injury is done by a practice of driving the ſaid river with bruſh-netts; for remedy whereof, be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That if any perſon or perſons ſhall, from and after the publication of this Act, take any fiſh whatſoever with bruſh netts, or ſuch like devices, or ſhall drive the ſaid river with ſuch netts, or in any manner make uſe of the ſame therein, he, ſhe, or they, ſo offending, being thereof convicted before any juſtice of the peace, in and for the county where he, ſhe, or they ſhall be apprehended, (which juſtice is hereby authorized and impowered to hear, try, and determine the ſame,) ſhall forfeit for every ſuch offence the ſum of twenty pounds, to be paid to the overſeers of the poor of the townſhip, where ſuch offender ſhall reſide, for the uſe of the poor thereof, and likewiſe pay the coſts of proſecution. And moreover it ſhall and may be lawful to and for any perſon or perſons whatſoever, to remove or deſtroy any ſuch bruſh netts, or other like device found in any part of the ſaid river

Best possible image.

and that all and every perſon or perſons, who ſhall aſſault, hinder, or obſtruct, any perſon in taking, removing, or deſtroying any of the ſaid bruſh-netts, or other like device, in any part of the river aforeſaid, and ſhall be thereof convicted in manner aforeſaid, ſhall forfeit and pay for every ſuch offence fifty pounds, one moiety thereof to the uſe of the poor as aforeſaid, and the other moiety to the uſe of the party ſo obſtructed or aggrieved.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That ſo much of the above recited ſupplementary Act, as relates to the appointment of commiſſioners ſhall be, and the ſame is hereby repealed, made null and void.

LONDON, October 23.

A SCOTCH officer, lately from America, hath aſſured ſome particular friends, that on the day of the action near Cambden, lord Cornwallis's orders to the army were, "To take no priſoners in the field of battle, but to put all to the bayonet without diſtinction, however ſupplicating for mercy they might be found!" (which account for the great and diſproportionate ſlaughter made among the American troops) but, after to action, and on the day following, his lordſhip gave leave for recieving alive ſuch rebels as applied for quarter! Bella horrida bella! Is it poſſiable that ſuch a kind of war can be approved of by chriſtian prince, reigning over a free and civilized people, once as renouned for humanity, as for their valour in war? If the fact be, as thus repreſented, what would be the conſequsnces, if the fortune of war ſhould render that ſame noble lord a priſoner in the hands of the American army? in the rage of revenge following his conduct, they might honourably entomb him alive with a number of the putrid carcaſſes he had ſo inhumanly butchered, to be his companions, during the time that ſtarvation was finiſhing his wretched exiſtencc ——Moſt Reverend Father in God, prelate of Canterbury, higheſt ſpiritual teacher and preacher of mercy and peace, under the bleſſed Jeſus, Lamb of God! Know you, right reverend and chriſtian ſir (who ſeem to be not many ſtages on this ſide that bar of juſtice, at which all mortals muſt appear) that this human butcher is thy nephew! and that, until now, in eſt clementia forti! had ever been conſidered as an eſtabliſhed maxim. Doth ſuch his humanity meet with your approbation?

Nov. 7. By the laſt veſſel which arrived from Goree, we learn, that captain Adams who acted as lieutenant governor of that iſland, departed ſome days before for Europe, and as nothing has been heard of his ſhip, it is conjectured ſhe has been captured by the enemy, or has foundered at ſea. Several officers, and part of the 75th, were on board her.

Extract of a letter from Portſmouth, Nov. 6.

"This morning the 1ſt regiment, oommanded by colonel Fraſer, and the 13th, commanded by colonel Oſilvie, embarked on bhard the tranſports for the Weſt-Indies: the other troops, conſiſting of the royals, and 69th regiments, it is ſaid, will embark to morrow, and the whole fleet ſail in the courſe of two or three days."

From lord George Germaine's forced explanation of his ſentiment, as to our power of treating with the Americans, we now kuow what this country has to expect; we now are at a certainty that the day is paſt for ſaving ourſelves, even by the acknowledgement of American independence. Whether our troops are voluntarily withdrawn, or whether they are forced by defeat to return home, we ſhall ere long be compelled to continue the war for the defence evon of ocr iſlands, againſt the united indiſſoluble force of America and the Houſe of Bourbon.

The aſſertion of admiral Keppel, that it was in the power of the cabinet to have prevented the ſailing of M. de Ternay's ſquadron, and his pledging himſelf to prove that there was a ſufficient force in Cauſand bay to have effected this deſirable purpoſe, ought inſtantly to become a ſubject of parliamentary diſcuſſion.

It was curious to obſerve the contradictory arguments that were adduced by miniſters and thetr friends, for the further proſecution of the Ameri an war. Sir Richard Sutton was for its continuance becauſe we could not make a peace with them; while lord George Germain declared we might negociate to-morrow for a peace, if we would grant them independence.

The adminiſtration of Ireland will undergo a moſt material alteration in ſeveral official departments againſt the meeting of the new parliament, which will be the beginning of next winter. A number of new offices and new boards are to be erected, aſt)r the manner of England; and though the inferior claſſes of the people are ſtarving, new lords of the treaſury, and new commiſſioners are to ſtart up with ſalaries of 1000l a year, and upwards. If the queſtion is aſked, why theſe new and expenſive arrangements? perhaps our ſtate managers may beſt anſwer in the language of Bayes, "All for the better carrying on of the plot."

Sir Fletcher Nortou is perhaps thr firſt ſpeaker of an Engliſh Houſe of Commons, who being ouſted the chair, without alledging any charge againſt him, was not complimented with a peerage or a penſion. This proves that former miniſters had at leaſt ſome ſhame left; but modern ones carry their effrontery ſo open, that they can compliment at the moment they mean to diſgrace, and acknowledge abilities, withoat an idea of rewarding them.

Sir Carnaby Haggerſton, bart. at his audit lately held at Haggerſton caſtle, in the county of Durham, very generouſly gave orders to return from 10 to 20 per cent. to his tenants, in proportton to the change between the preſent times and thoſe in which they took their reſpective farms.

The very capital portrait of doctor Franklin, which was painted by order of the king of France, is now placed in the picture gallery at Fontainbleau. At the bottom is the following ſhort but expreſſive inſcription: HOMO.

We are authorized to ſay, that upon Mr. Laurens's firſt application to the ſecretaries of State to walk abroad within the Tower walls, their lordſhips were pleaſed to grant it.

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS the honourable Thomas M'Kean, eſquire, chief juſtice, William Auguſtus Atlee, eſquire, ſecond juſtice, John Evans, eſquire, third juſtice, and George Bryan, eſquire, fourth juſtice of the ſupreme court, and of the courts of oyer and terminer and general goal delivery for the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, have iſſued their precept, bearing date the third day of this inſtant March, to me directed, for holding a court of oyer and terminer and general goal delivery at the State-houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, for the city and county of Philadelphia, on Monday, the ninth day of April next. Notice is hereby given to all juſtices of the peace, the coroner, eſcheators and conſtables, within the ſaid city and county, that they be then and there in their own perſons, with their rolls, records, indictments, and other remembrances, to do thoſe things, which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done. Alſo all they who will proſecute againſt the priſoners, that are or then ſhall be in the goal of the ſaid city and county, are to be then and there, to proſecute againſt them, as ſhall be juſt. Dated at Philadelphia, the third day of March, in the year of our Lord, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-one, and in the fifth year of American Independence.

WILLIAM WILL, Sheriff.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

Port of Philadelphia, Pennſylvania, ſs.

To ALL whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, That a Court of Admiralty will be held at the Admiralty-Office, in Arch-ſtreet, between Third and Fourth-ſtreets, on the 22d day of March inſtant, at 10 o'clock in the Forenoon of the ſame day, for the Trial of the Brigantine or Veſſel called the HOPE, &c. commanded by Miles Lewis, taken at ſea, on her intended voyage from New-York to Charleſtown, ſent into this Port and libelled againſt as prize, by JOHN PROLE (qui tam, &c.) To the intent, that the owner or owners, or any perſons concerned therein, may appear and ſhew cauſe, if any they have, why a decree ſhould not paſs purſuant to the prayer of the libel, &c.

By Order of the Judge,

ANDREW ROBESON, Regiſter.

TO BE SOLD,

TWO PHÆTONS,

And an exceeding ſweet-toned Engliſh

HARPSICORD.

Enquire of the Printer.

FOR SALE,

A well-tuned Harpſicord,

and a Mahogany BED-CHAIR. Enquire of the Printer.

TO BE LET,

A Houſe, Barn and Stable,

with a large GARDEN, near Spring Garden. Enquire of WILLIAM SHIPLEY, in Race-ſtreet.

Wanted, a Clerk, who under-

ſtands partnerſhip accounts, and writes a good hand: ſuch a one, coming well recommended, will meet with good encouragement, by applying to the Printer. It is hoped none will apply that is not well qualified for the buſineſs. March 14.

Bills of Exchange on France,

London, Amſterdam and St. Euſtatia,

TO BE SOLD,

By Haym Solomons, Broker:

He alſo receives Bills, or any Merchandize to ſell on commiſſion, and may be met with at JACOB MIERS's in Front-ſtreet, next door to Stephen Shewell's, facing Pewter-platter-alley, in the forenoon and afternoon He will alſo attend from twelve to two at the Coffee houſe. Thoſe gentlemen who ſhall pleaſe to favour him with their commands, may depend upon the greateſt care and punctuality.

TAKEN up, treſpaſſing, in the diſtrict of Southwark, a White HORSE, without any mark diſtinguiſhable, and has been frequently breaking into incloſures during this winter. The owner is deſired to call at the Bull's Head, in Strawberry-alley, pay the damage and charges, and take him away, or he will be expoſed for ſale in ten days from the date hereof.

March 12. BENJAMIN MYERS.

WHEREAS Betty Bourchier, wife of the ſubſcriber, living in the Northern-liberties, has eloped from his bed and board two ſeveral times, to his great hurt and damage, aſſociating with a continental ſoldier, lately diſcharged, neglecting the duty of her family; taking with her a quantity of wearing apparel, the property of my former wife's children, left to them as a legacy, and ſhe now refuſeth coming home, without ſhewing a juſt cauſe or reaſon. This is therefore to forewarn all perſons, not to truſt or entertain her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting from this date; therefore, thoſe that have or do harbour her or ſaid childrens property (that ſhe has wantonly waſted and took with her, to a conſiderable amount) may expect to be delt with according to law.

JAMES BOURCHIER.

N. B. She eloped, the ſecond time, the 30th day of July, 1780, and has not ſince lived with me.

On MONDAY Next,

At TEN o'Clock, in the Forenoon,

At Plumſtead's Wharf,

Will be Sold by Public Auction,

The Remainder of the CARGO of the Prize Brigantine Douglaſs.

This DAY will be certainly SOLD,

The fineſt old Madeira Wines,

And a Quantity of London, New-York and Cargo WINES.

Alſo, At ſame Time and Place will be Sold,

Six neat four pound Cannon;

And at SIX o'clock in the Evening of the ſame Day, at the Coffee houſe,

WILL BE SOLD, THE

Prize Brigantine Douglaſs,

With all her Tackle, Apparel and Furniture, agreeable to Inventory, to be ſeen at the Place of Sale.

By Order of the Court of Admiralty,

March 16. CLEMENT BIDDLE, Marſhal.

Northern-liberty Auction Room,

MARCH 15, 1781.

Tueſday Morning Next,

At NINE o'Clock,

Will begin the SALE of a General ASSORTMENT of

Good Merchandize,

Entirely ſuitable to the Seaſon;

As well as a good Collection of

Houſhold & Kitchen Furniture.

N. B. Encouragement from the Public will be thankfully received, and a ſuitable Return made in due Time,

By the Public's humble Servants,

ALEXANDER BOYD, and Company.

To be Sold, cheap for Caſh,

A compleat Shallop,

Well found and in good order, calculated for the Delaware, Egg-harbour or Indian river Trade; ſhe carries 2250 buſhels of grain, drawing only 6 and a half feet water. For terms apply to M'CULLOH and PETERSON, the ſecond wharf above the Draw-bridge, where ſhe now lays, March 16.

Wanted, as an Uſher in a French School,

A young Man of a ſober Cha-

racter and well recommended, capable of acting in that ſtation, will meet with good encouragement, a handſome ſalary and good accommodations. Enquire of the Printer.

ALL Perſons indebted to the eſtate of DARBY SAVAGE, deceaſed, either by bond, note or book debt, are hereby deſired to make immediate payment to the ſubſcriber, in Fourth ſtreet, near the new chapel; and all Perſons having any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are likewiſe deſired to exhibit their accounts, on or before the firſt day of May next, in order that they may be ſettled, by

ANN SAVAGE, Adminiſtratrix.

TO BE SOLD,

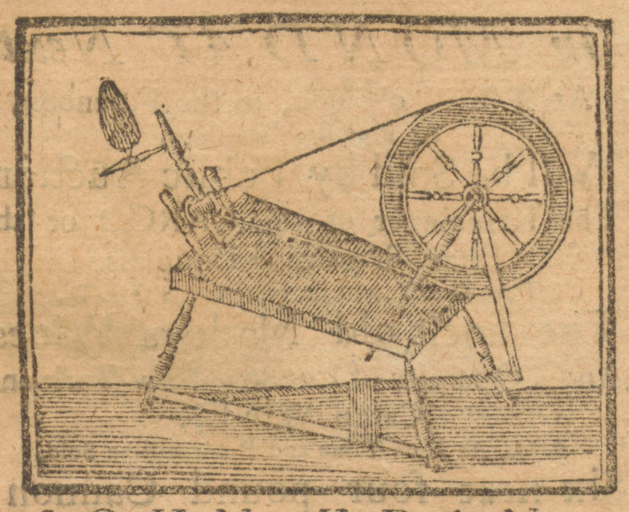
A Plantation or Tract of Land,

ſituate in Eaſt Fallow-field townſhip, Cheſter county, containing by patent 187 acres, diſtant about 45 miles from Philadelphia, 24 from Lancaſter, and 19 from Wilmington, in a healthy and pleaſant part of the country; 120 acres whereof is cleared land, and the reſt good timber land, and about 30 acres of excellent water meadow, and a great deal more may be made, as the place abounds with excellent ſprings. There are on the premiſes a good ſtone dwelling houſe, 2 ſtories high, with good rooms, 2 on each floor, and convenient garrets. Alſo, a ſquare log houſe adjoining the ſame, with a good ſpring houſe cloſe by the door, a large barn, ſtables, cow houſe, hay houſe, barracks, &c. all in good order; a good bearing orchard. Likewiſe a ſtill houſe with two ſtills fixed. Alſo a place fit for a tanyard. The whole under good fence. For terms of ſale apply to ASHETON HUMPHREYS, at his office in Black-horſe alley, near Front-ſtreet, Philadelphia, or to Mr. JOHN TELLES, on the premiſes.

TO BE SOLD,

Several Lots of Ground in the

City of Philadelphia, viz. Two Lots 20 feet front and 162 feet deep, joining each other, ſituate on the north ſide of Union ſtreet, about half way between Second and Third-ſtreets; three ditto, each 20 feet front and 80 feet deep, lay together on the ſame ſide of Union-ſtreet, near to Third ſtreet; two ditto, joining each other, 20 feet 6 inches in front on Third-ſtreet, and in depth 120 feet: one of theſe Lots has a Brick Stable erected thereon, and lays againſt the ends of the three laſt deſcribed Lots, and form an L. The whole clear of ground-rent. They will be ſold together or ſeparate, as well beſt ſuit purchaſers. For terms apply to SAMUEL WETHERILL, junior, in Philadelphia, or to JOSEPH WETHERILL, in Burlington.



JOHN KEAN,

And the SPINNING-WHEEL is removed, one Door from where he lived, to the Corner of Market and Third-ſtreets, where is now Opening a large and general Aſſortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

Which he will Sell, Wholeſale and Retail, at Prices ſo very low as to be perfectly agreeable to every reaſonable Purchaſer.

Together with numberleſs other Articles, he offers to Sale the following, viz.

BLUE, brown, green, purple, ſcarlet, buff, and light-coloured, ſuperfine Broadcloths, twilled and knap'd.
Brown, blue, claret, cinnamon and cloth coloured Second Cloths.
Blue, green, grey and brown, ſtrong Engliſh Knaps.
London brown, blue, buff, ſcarlet, white and ſtrip'd Caſſimers.
London brown, ſtriped, Purple, and a variety of ſpotted and blue foreſt Cloths.
Buff, blue, green, cloth-coloured and white Pluſh.
Crimſon, and a variety of ſpotted, brown, claret-coloured, and black Velvets, plain and cut.
Brown, claret, olive, black, green, white and purple Corduroys.
Grey, white and ſtriped Coatings.
Black Everlaſtings.
Serge Denims.
Serge De jean.
Prunellas.—Duroons.
A variety of corded and plain worſteds, ſuitable for gentlemens jackets and breeches.
A variety of ſilk jacket and breeches Patterns.
Corded Dimities.
White, brown, olive, blue and emborſed Serges.
Minorca Serges.
White Flannels.
Corded, plain and ſpotted Callimancoes, of various colours.
Blue and brown Baizes.
White Swanſkin.
Shalloons of every colour.
Mens and womens worſted and cotton Hoſe of various colours.
Purple, green and cloth coloured Crapes.
A beautiful aſſortment of chintz and calicoes.
Marſeilles Quilting.
Blue, ſtraw, white, brown, changeable and clouded Mantuas of different patterns.
Black, garnet, crimſon, pink and ſtriped Sattins.
Black Modes.
Dove coloured Paduaſoys.
A few pieces of beautiful Brocades.
Striped, and ſtriped and ſpotted bordered, blue, green, brown and crimſon, ell-wide Perſians.
White and crimſon Sarſnets.
An elegant aſſortment of the moſt faſhionable ſilk Gauzes, Kentings and Catgut.
Coarſe and fine Cambricks and Lawns.
Silk, kenting, linen and cotton Handkerchiefs of different patterns and colours.
Beautiful tiffany Handkerchiefs.
Black gauze Handkerchiefs.
Cotton Romalls.
Iriſh, Dutch and French Linens.
Bag Holland.
Broad and narrow Ruſſia Sheetings.
Dowlas.
Lavals.
White Sheeting.
Flowered & millinet lawns.
Millnet lawn Handkerchiefs.
Sewing ſilks of all colours.
Thread of every colour and fineneſs.
Plain and ſtriped Muſlins, coarſe and fine.
Long Lawn.
Ladies cotton Hoſe.
Silk Stockings and Mitts.
Purple Gloves and Mitts.
Twiſt of different colours.
Furniture Check.
Mens coarſe hoſe & Mitts.
Small milled Hoſe.
Snuff in bottles.
Camblets.
Durants.
Rattinets.
Venetian Poplins, &c.
Plated & Gilded Buttons.
Pen Knives.
Taylors & Small Sciſſars.
Paper and japanned Snuff-Boxes.
Common Spectacles.
Plated, pinchbeck, copper, braſs and white-mettal ſhoe and knee buckles.
White-chapple and common Engliſh Needles.
Hunters Knives & Forks.
Twelve and 14 oz. ſadlers Tacks.
Pound Pins.
Cork-ſcrews.
Poliſhed ſteel and japanned Snuffers.
Silver Locket-buttons of various patterns.
Ink-pots.
Buckle Buſhes.
Hanover Laces.
Tapes and Bobbin.
Quality and Coat Binding.
Razors, of the firſt Quality, in Caſes, with Straps, &c.
Tully Garters.
Writing paper.
Braſs Cocks.
Watch Chryſtals and Springs.
Braſs Nails.
Crooked Combs.
Horn Spoons.
Black and white narrow and broad Lace.
Bengals and Ginghams.
An aſſortment of Ribbands.
Hyſon and Bohea Tea of the firſt Quality.
A few Hogſheads of Claret.
Claret in Bottles.
Pots.
Skillets.
Caſt Boxes.
Window Weights.
Bake Stones, &c.

ALSO,

Some Hogſheads of extraordinary Indigo, with numberleſs other articles too tedious to mention.

Juſt Imported in the laſt Veſſels from Europe,
And TO BE SOLD, By

WILLIAM NICHOLS,

At his STORE, on the north ſide of Market ſtreet, oppoſite the Indian king, by Wholeſale and Retail,
A large and general Aſſortment of the following

ARTICLES.

SUPERFINE, ſecond and coarſe Broadcloths, of all colours,
Blue, brown and white Knaps,
Thicketts, Velvets and Velverets of all colours,
Spotted and flowered Corduroys,
Rattinets, Shalloons, and Tammies,
Duroys, Everlaſtings, Camblets and Corded Worſted,
Men's, women's and children's Worſted Hoſe,
Cotton Cords and Taſſels,
A quantity of Blanketing,
Fine Linens,
Ruſſia Sheetings,
Coarſe and fine Hollands,
Cotton Checks,
Diapers and Dimethies,
Drawboys,
Marſeilles Quilting,
A quantity of the beſt Sewing Silks,
A quantity of Iriſh Linens,
A large and general Aſſortment of the beſt Engliſh SADLERY
Mohair and Twiſt,
White & coloured Threads,
Pins, Needles, Tapes and Bobbins,
Cambricks, Lawns, and Kentings,
Taffaties, Perſians, Paduaſoys and Sarſnets,
Bandana, Romal and Barcelona Handkerchiefs,
Croſs-barred, ſtriped and plain Muſlins,
Britannias,
Check Handkerchiefs,
A quantity of Chintzes and Calicoes,
Gauzes of different kinds,
A quantity of Lace,
Writing Paper,
Engliſh Shoes and Boots,

ALSO,

Madeira & Claret Wines,
Jamaica Spirit, and many Articles which are not enumerated.
A quantity of the beſt Carolina Indigo.

Philadelphia, February 28th, 1781.

The Gentlemen acting as Lieutenants in this State, will obſerve, that a conſiderable penalty is inflicted by the preſent Militia Law, on thoſe who neglect to return their accounts, for ſettlement, in a certain limited time therein mentioned: they are likewiſe informed, that no Accounts will be paſſed at the Auditor's Office, unleſs the Captains returns, by which the Sub Liedutenants made their collections, are produced, and alſo Returns of all the Claſſes in their reſpective diſtricts, in order to aſcertain that the fines impoſed by the Act, paſſed the 20th of March, 1780, are duly collected and accounted for.

A ROBBERY.

One Thouſand Dollars Reward.

WHEREAS the Store of the ſubſcriber was, on Sunday the 25th of February laſt, between the hours of 11 o'clock in the forenoon and 6 o'clock in the afternoon, opened by a falſe key, and the following Articles ſtolen, viz. 4 round beaver Hats, 12 and a half yards of black cotton velvet, 22 yards of dowlaſs, 1 ſilver watch, maker William Clay, London, No. 10257, 1 gold faced pinchbeck watch, maker T. Moore, London, No. 6506, with three caſes, one a chaced the other a ſhagreen, on the face Adam and Eve holding up their hands to the ſun, and a new ſteel chain, 2 groce of mettal ſleeve-buttons, 27 ſticks of mohair, 1 white cloth frock coat with ſilver wrought buttons, 1 new light coloured cloth coat, half trimmed, ſtained with rain, 1 reddiſh or brown cloth jacket with yellow mettal buttons, 1 new brown or olive coloured cloth ſurtout coat with a velvet collar of the ſame colour, 1 pound of coloured ſewing ſilk, with many other articles. Whoever can give information, ſo that the thief or thieves may be brought to juſtice and the goods recovered, ſhall have the above reward, or in proportion for any part of them, or giving information of any of the goods offered for ſale, ſhall be well rewarded and charges paid, by JOHN ROSS, at his Commiſſion-Store.

Who has for ſale at the above ſtore,

Round beaver hats, linens, romal handkerchiefs, cambricks, lawns, pins, ribbands of different colours, ſilver ſet ſtone ſhoe-buckles, ſilk umbrelloes, ſilk bonnets, ſilk and velvet cloaks, two ſuits of bed-curtains, looking-glaſſes, high cheſt of drawers, deſks, mahogany chairs, eight day clock and caſe, a gold watch, china and glaſs ware, jappanned tea urns, ſilver mounted ſwords and hangers, white chapple and common needles, houſe jacks and ſpits, taylors ſheers, Hadley's and Davis's quadrants, ſpy glaſſes, elegant damaſk table cloths; likewiſe, gownd ſilks, conſiſting of changeable and brown mantuas, ſtriped lutеſtrings, flowered ſattins, fowling pieces, and a variety of exceeding good apparel for ladies and gentlemen, conſiſting of ſilk gowns, ſcarlet cloth cloak, ſuit of ſilk cloaths, linen coats, jacket, breeches, womens ſtays and ſhoes.

N. B. Said ROSS ſells at vendue, the property of perſons deceaſed, by virtue of executors and adminiſtrators, ſuch as houſes, lands, horſes and carriages, houſhold and kitchen furniture, wearing apparel.

Thoſe who pleaſe to favour him with their commands, either in town or country, ſhall be ſtrictly and faithfully obeyed by the Public's humble ſervant,

March 3. JOHN ROSS, in Front-ſtreet.

Beſt Lamp and Tanners Oil;
JAMAICA SPIRITS,
In Hogſheads;
Madeira Wine, and Port Wine
By the Caſk or Dozen;
Imported and To be Sold, By
Joſiah Hewes,
In Cheſnut-ſtreet.

Lately imported, and to be ſold wholeſale,

By William Sitgreaves,

At his STORE, on the weſt ſide of Third ſtreet, the fifth door above Market-ſtreet, and two doors below Mr. Jeremiah Warder's,

STRIPED Dutch blankets,
Broadcloths,
Half thicks,
Knit yarn Hoſe,
Seven eighths, yard and apron-wide cotton Check,
Brown and white Flemiſh Sheeting,
German Dowlaſs,
Iriſh, Laval, and Holland Linen,
Brittanias,
German Oznabrig,
Dark and light-ground Chintzes, Cottons and Calicoes,
Silk, linen and cotton Handkerchiefs,
Moreens,
Camblets,
Calimancoes,
Princes Stuff,
Cambricks,
India Jeans,
Muſlins,
Chain and plain Gauzes,
Gauze Handkerchiefs,
Catgut,
Table-Cloths and Napkins,
Cotton and thread Hoſe,
A variety of ſarſnets and Perſians,
Taffaties and Mantuas,
Mode,
Ell-wide Perſians,
Striped ſilk and Cotton,
An Aſſortment of Scotch, French, and Engliſh Threads,
Tully Gartering,
Black knit Breeches Patterns,
Women's ſilk Mitts,
An Aſſortment of Ribbands,
Quality Binding,
Tapes and Bobbins,
Needles,
Knives and Razors,
Plated Shoe-Buckles,
Watch Chains and Seals,
Sleeve Buttons,
A large Aſſortment of Children's Books,
Elegant China Bowls,
Writing and wrapping Paper.

Alſo,—Rum, by the Hogſhead, Loaf-Sugar, Coffee, Chocolate, green Tea, Indigo, Powder in Caſks, and a great Variety of other Articles.

Southwark Auction-Store,

FEBRUARY 26, 1781.

The Subſcriber begs leave to acquaint the PUBLIC in general and his FRIENDS in particular,
THAT A

Public Auction will be held,
ON
THURSDAY,

In every Week, beginning at TEN o'clock in the Morning, where all kinds of Goods, Wares, Merchandize, Houſes, Lands, Veſſels, Horſes, Carriages, Houſhold Furniture, Wearing Apparel, &c. &c. &c. will be Sold to the beſt Advantage.

His Employers may depend upon every Attention being paid to their Intereſt, and will always Experience the greateſt Punctuality and Expedition in the ſettling their Accounts.

WILLIAM BROWN, Auctioneer.

N. B. As it conduces very much to the Intereſt of his Employers in the Sale of their Goods, that the Public ſhould be informed of the particular Sort or Kind for Sale on each Vendue Day, it is requeſted that all Perſons who mean to favour his Store with their Commands, would ſend them as early as convenient, that the Bell-man may have an opportunity of making them as public as poſſible.

INK-POWDER.

The very beſt Black Ink-Powder may be had at

W. Poyntell's Stationary Store,

three doors below Market-ſtreet in Second-ſtreet, oppoſite the Meeting-houſe gate; its quality, in making Ink black and durable, is inferior to none, being made of the beſt Aleppo Galls, and free from the groſs particles that cauſe Ink to turn yellow, and in every other reſpect ſuch as cannot fail to pleaſe thoſe who chuſe to write with the beſt INK.

It may be had by the Groce, Dozen or Retail, with printed directions for mixing it.

Likewiſe the beſt Black Liquid Ink.

At the ſame Place may be had,

Bibles, Writing-Paper, beſt Red Sealing-Wax, Slates and Pencils, beſt clarified Quills, Bonnet Paſteboard, Preſs-papers, Blank Books of all ſorts, Wafers in ſmall Boxes,

Teſtaments, Spelling Books, Primmers, &c.

Whereas the Partnerſhip of Kean and NICHOLS diſſolved in September laſt: they, for want of time, have put their Books and Papers into the hands of Mr. THOMAS SHUTE, in Church alley, having authoriſed him to ſettle all Accompts, to pay and collect Debts. All perſons indebted to, or having demands againſt ſaid Partnerſhip, are deſired to make immediate application to Mr. Shute, that they may be enabled to have a final Settlement.

Philadelphia, February 19, 1781.

N. B. Said Thomas Shute has, juſt come to hand, a Quantity of beſt American manufactured MAGNESIA, which he will diſpoſe of by wholeſale and retail, as may ſuit the Apothecary and Practitioners, &c. Alſo, a pair of exceeding good SCALES and WEIGHTS, that will weigh a hogſhead of ſugar or tobacco; and continues ſelling Carolina Indigo on commiſſion, both in the wholeſale and retail way.

Philadelphia: Printed and Sold by DAVID C. CLAYPOOLE.

TUESDAY, MARCH 20, 1781.

THE

Pennsylvania Packet

OR, THE

GENERAL ADVERTISER.

VOL. X.] PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY AND SATURDAY. [NUMB. 716.

Northern-liberty Auction Room,
MARCH 20, 1781.

This Morning,
At NINE o'Clock,
Will begin the SALE of a General ASSORTMENT of
Good Merchandize,
Entirely ſuitable to the Seaſon;
As well as a good Collection of
Houſhold & Kitchen Furniture.
N. B. Encouragement from the Public will be thankfully received, and a ſuitable Return made in due Time,
By the Public's humble Servants,
ALEXANDER BOYD, and Company.

Port of Philadelphia, Pennſylvania, ſs.
To ALL whom it may concern.
NOTICE is hereby given, That a Court of Admiralty will be held at the Admiralty-Office, in Arch-ſtreet, between Third and Fourth-ſtreets, on the 22d day of March inſtant, at 10 o'clock in the Forenoon of the ſame day, for the Trial of the Brigantine or Veſſel called the HOPE, &c. commanded by Miles Lewis, taken at ſea, on her intended voyage from New-York to Charleſtown, ſent into this Port and libelled againſt as prize, by JOHN PROLE (qui tam, &c.) To the intent, that the owner or owners, or any perſons concerned therein, may appear and ſhew cauſe, if any they have, why a decree ſhould not paſs purſuant to the prayer of the libel, &c.
By Order of the Judge,
ANDREW ROBESON, Regiſter.

To be ſold by Robert Elliot,
At the corner of Second and Race-ſtreets,
A quantity of excellent ſalted BEEF, in tierces and barrels: alſo, a few caſks of Madeira and Teneriff WINES.

WANTED to RENT,
A three ſtory Brick Houſe,
Between Arch and Pine-ſtreets, as near the Water as poſſible, for which the Rent will be paid in Specie.
Enquire of the Printer.
N. B. If the houſe had ſtables, &c. it would be more convenient.

Whereas the honourable the Congreſs of the United States, have directed Major General Greene, late Quarter Maſter General, to lay a ſtate of the Debts of his department before the Treaſury Board; and have, by their act of the 26th of Auguſt laſt, RESOLVED, That all and ſingular the Creditors of the United States, for Supplies furniſhed the Army, or the Tranſportation thereof, ſhall be intitled to receive the juſt value of the ſums due to them reſpectively, &c. and directed that the Accounts ſhall be liquidated agreeable to the Value of Continental Bills of Credit compared with Specie at the time the Debts became due.
In order to comply with the ſaid Requiſitions and Reſolves, and to bring all Accounts under my direction to a juſt and equitable Settlement: I do earneſtly requeſt all Perſons who have any Accounts or Demands againſt the Department in my Diſtrict, unſettled, to bring them in immediately, that they may be liquidated, and Certificates given in Specie, agreeable to the ſpirit and intention of ſaid Reſolve.
Thoſe who have received Certificates, and chuſe to have them liquidated in Specie, will pleaſe to apply as ſoon as poſſible.
Attendance will be given at my office, in Cheſnut-ſtreet, to the Twenty-fifth of March next, before which time it is expected every Account will be preſented and ſettled, as after that time no Accounts can be received.
JOHN MITCHELL, late D. Q. M. G.
Philadelphia, February 15, 1780.

The Members of the United Illinois and Ouabache Land Companies are requeſted to take notice that their quarterly meeting will be held, agreeable to the articles, on Monday, the 26th of March, at 6 o'clock in the evening, at the City-Tavern, in Philadelphia. WILLIAM MOORE SMITH, ſec.

TO BE SOLD OR LET,
In the Town of Carliſle,
That well known Tavern where Mr. James Pollock formerly dwelt, and now poſſeſſed by Mr. Samuel Poſtlthwait; the Houſe is large and convenient; the Stables are equal, if not ſuperior, to any in the ſtate, having ſtalls, properly erected, capable of containing ſixty horſes, all in excellent repair. The Lot is large, and the Kitchen Garden well cultivated. Any perſon inclining to treat for the ſame, will pleaſe apply to Major WILLIAM ALEXANDER, now at Carliſle, or WILLIAM M'CULLOH and Company, Philadelphia.

WAS LOST.
On Friday Evening, the 23d of February, at the Colonade during the Play.
A large cocked Beaver Hat,
almoſt new, large deep crown, lined with white linen. Whoever has found the ſame, and will deliver it to ISAAC PARRISH, hatter, oppoſite Chriſt-church, Second-ſtreet (who made it) ſhall receive TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS Reward, or more if required.

Wanted to Borrow,
Six, Seven or Eight Hundred
POUNDS,
For which good landed Security will be given.
Apply to the Printer.

Wanted, a Clerk, who underſtands partnerſhip accounts, and writes a good hand: ſuch a one, coming well recommended, will meet with good encouragement, by applying to the Printer. It is hoped none will apply that is not well qualified for the buſineſs. March 14.

Wanted, as an Uſher in a French School,
A young Man of a ſober Character and well recommended, capable of acting in that ſtation, will meet with good encouragement, a handſome ſalary and good accommodations. Enquire of the Printer.

To be Sold, cheap for Caſh,
A compleat Shallop,
Well found and in good order, calculated for the Delaware, Egg-harbour or Indian river Trade; ſhe carries 2250 buſhels of grain, drawing only 6 and a half feet water. For terms apply to M'CULLOH and PETERSON, the ſecond wharf above the Draw-bridge, where ſhe now lays, March 16.

TO BE SOLD,
By Davis Bevan,
One door above Walnut-ſtreet, in Water-ſtreet, the following Goods.

A LARGE quantity of beſt Iriſh meſs Beef, in barrels and half barrels,
Beſt meſs Pork in ditto,
Iriſh Roſe Butter in firkins,
Madeira Wine in pipes and hogſheads,
Choice Neats Tongues in kegs,
Mould and dipt Candles in boxes.
Excellent bottled Claret,
A quantity of aſſorted Tin Ware, japanned and plain,
Tub's Garters by the groſs,
Packets of Pins,
Calicoes,
White Thread's,
Some extraordinary London made Cloaths Brufhs,
Ditto Scrubing Bruſhes,
Beſt Durham Muſtard,
Scotch Snuff,
Cheſhire Cheeſe,
Powder Boxes,
And a Variety of other Goods not here mentioned.

Beſt Athlone Hatts, Bohea Tea by the cheſt, Pocket Handkerchiefs, Sewing Silk, &c.

TO BE SOLD,
TWO PHÆTONS,
And an exceeding ſweet-toned Engliſh
HARPSICORD.
Enquire of the Printer.

MADRID, October 18.

THEY write from Cadiz, that the combined fleet, conſiſting of upwards of 40 men of war, furniſhed with all ſorts of proviſions for three months, is ready for ſailing on the firſt notice. As this fleet, which has on board above 30,000 men, has remained a long time in the port of Cadiz, proviſions are become extremely dear there.

Peterſburgh, Sept. 26. A courier arrived from Copenhagen the 23d of this month, has brought his Daniſh majeſty's ratification of the convention concluded between the empreſs and that monarch, for maintaining the rights of neutrality.

LONDON,

Nov. 10. The public will now ſee whether lord Sandwich has the conſummate profligacy to bring Sir Hugh Palliſer into parliament, as he has threatened, to laugh at and inſult the opinions of the people, and the poſitive deciſions of the navy of England.

His grace the duke of Northumberland lies ſo dangerouſly ill, that his recovery is much doubted.

Lord Percy, general Murray, and ſeveral officers of note that have already been in America, will ſail for that place with the firſt reinforcements.

A theatrical bon mot. When Mr. Colman was manager of Covent Garden theatre, he happened to have a violent quarrel with Mr. Yates. Dicky, who is not himſelf ſix feet high, after beſtowing ſome dozens of Bartholemew-fair compliments on Mr. Colman, and prating of his great abilities and judgement, ſaid to him, "You little inſignificant being, for three farthings I'd put you in my pocket"—"Then anſwered Mr. Colman) you'd have more wit in your pocket than ever you had in your head."

Bon mot of doctor Johnſon to Mr. Garrick. Garrick was telling the doctor, that his enemies and enviers were always inſinuating how much money he got, and how rich he was, from the profuſion of his table and ſide board: adding, "How, doctor, ſhall I remove theſe invidious inſinuations?"—"Remove them, replied Johnſon, why, aſk them to dine with you."

The beautiful Miſs Let——g, of Putney, with a fortune of 20,000l. married a young man of not as many ſhillings; and being cenſured by her friends, anſwered, that ſhe knew the ſincerity of her lover, and that it was too little, much too little for his merit. The obſervation is now juſtified, for there is not now upon earth a happier couple, "Thought meeting thought, and will preventing will;" they live the admiration of the liberal, and the envy of the unworthy.

The following moſt extraordinary circumſtance may be relied on; about 14 years ſince a perſon of Cheſter (Mr. Johnſon of the Elephant and Caſtle) loſt a favourite daughter, upwards of four years old, by ſudden death. Before interment, the mother, to preſerve a memento of her child, cut off a lock of its hair, which is of a reddiſh colour, and carefully put it in a ſmall phial, where it remained, untouched and unſeen, near twelve months; when to their unſpeakable ſurprize, it was found to have grown upwards of ſix inches, and (ſtrange to tell) has continued to increaſe an equal length yearly to this time. There is not the leaſt moiſture in the phial, the hair naturally curls, and retains its colour.—This very ſingular affair is far beyond our philoſophy to account for.—Cheſter Courant.

Nov. 14. General Clinton, it is ſaid, is upon his return home, having ſurrendered his command of the army to earl Cornwallis.

Lord North's illneſs has terminated in a complaint called the quartan ague, which is likely to detain him from the houſe of commons, and delay the miniſterial operations. His lordſhip's perſonal complaint has given the reſt a political ague.

Yeſterday morning colonel St. George, aid du camp to ſir Henry Clinton, arrived at lord George Germain's houſe, in Pall-mall, from New-York, with diſpatches from the commander in chief, containing the following intelligence; viz. that in conſequence of the increaſing jealouſies and diviſions among the leaders of the American army, the American general Arnold, grown tired of the ſervice, contrived to give ſecret information thereof to ſir Henry Clinton; adding, that he not only had it in his power, but would actually bring over to the Britiſh ſtandard, the major part of the rebel army, viz. 7000 men, if his excellency would countenance the revolt. Sir Henry Clinton having duly weighed the matter, and being convinced of the ſincerity of Arnold's intentions, ſent Major Andre, one of his aid du camps, over to him in diſguiſe, to forward ſo promiſing a deſign; unfortunately, however, the affair got wind the very night, preceeding the intended execution of the plan, in conſequence of which major Andre was apprehended, and immediately hung up at American head-quarters, while Arnold, with the utmoſt difficulty, eſcaped on horſeback, by getting within the lines of the royal army.

The heavy gale of wind, which ſeparated the Jamaica fleet, happened on the 17th of October, off the Banks of Newfoundland, and laſted for three days; during this violent ſtorm two brigs and another veſſel, a Spaniſh prize, foundered, and the major part of the fleet were diſmaſted, the Magnificent, of 74 guns, captain Elphinſton, had four feet water in her hold, and was otherwiſe very much diſabled: from the ſituation that many veſſels were in, previous to this bad weather, they conjecture that ſeveral others muſt have gone down.

HOUSE of LORDS, Thurſday, November 16.

The order of the day being called for, the duke of Bolton begged leave to trouble their lordſhips with the propoſition he had given them notice he ſhould move. The preſent deplorable ſtate of the Britiſh empire, the noble duke obſerved, was at this time truly diſtreſſing, and particularly the condition of our trade. In his opinion it became every man ſeriouſly to conſider of it; and, inſignificant as he might be held, he truſted he ſhould not be thought impertinent in animadverting upon it. The language of the times, as well as the times themſelves, had of late been ſtrangely altered. It was in their lordſhips' recollection, for all might remember it, that the ſpeeches ſpoken from the throne had uſually repreſented the ſtate of the nation, and its proſpects: but, from the late ſpeech his majeſty had delivered to that houſe, nothing had been ſaid of our preſent circumſtances, or what we might reaſonably expect to meet with. For his own part, his grace was unable to ſee what the iſſue of the preſent war might be, or indeed that it was likely to have any iſſue at all. A language had of late been held with their lordſhips, which he could not but reprobate in the ſevereſt terms. The junction of the houſe of Bourbon had been derided and ſcoffed at, as of no conſequence to this country. The late earl of Chatham, however, for it was yet freſh in his mind, had a far different opinion of that alliance, and was never aſhamed to bid us be upon our guard againſt its politics and operations. How far the noble lord and thoſe who thought with him, were right in what they had advanced, or were well founded in their conjectures, a variety of events had ſince determined. Another diſcourſe, equally ſubject to animadverſion, had alſo of late been too generally held, and that was that we were this year much better than we were the laſt year. But how was the aſſertion made out? Or was it by any means the fact? Were we better now in America than we were? His Grace apprehended not; we had loſt the only port there that was worth keeping.

The French had taken poſſeſſion of Rhode-Iſland; and had fortified it in too ſtrong a manner for us to attack with any kind of ſucceſs, ſhould we be inclined to do it. A great deal indeed had been ſaid of our late victory by lord Cornwallis, but it ſurely could not be thought equal to the loſs of that iſland. Much too had been ſaid of the deſertion of general Arnold, who had lately come over to us. But what was the utmoſt of all that could be made of it? Nothing more than that we had loſt a good man and found a bad one; for the loſs we had ſuſtained by the death of Major Andre, was much more than the gain we had reaped by the acquiſition of general Arnold. How too were we better this year than the laſt in the Weſt Indies? The laſt year, at leaſt for two months, from June to Auguſt, we were maſters in the Weſt Indies; and ſince that time, their lordſhips well knew, the enemy had been very conſiderably reinforcing themſelves in that part of the world, while our ſhips were becoming every day more and more out of repair, and conſequently unfit for ſervice.

Thoſe were circumſtances, his grace ſaid, he could not but animadvert upon. Did their Lordſhips too forget the neutral powers? Was their forming an alliance together no cauſe of uneaſineſs to us? Did not their lordſhips know, that at this time we had not ſo much as a ſingle ally left us? Portugal, the only power in Europe that remained with us, we had wantonly loſt. It might ſtill, his grace ſaid, have continued with us but for our own folly. The loſs of it had diſtreſſed this nation in a greater degree, perhaps, than their lordſhips were aware of, for we had now no port near home to put into. His grace alſo highly cenſured the ſending Sir George Brydges Rodney from Gibraltar to the Weſt Indies with only four ſail of the line.

But beyond all this, we had loſt our trade, and our name as a great naval power was gone. His Grace did not mean to point out any particular officer under the Crown, as inattentive to his duty, but he was, for his part, diſſatisfied with the preſent management of the navy. There certainly was great blame ſomewhere, and particularly for the loſs of our fleet of merchantmen and convoy on the 9th of Auguſt laſt. To inſtitute an enquiry into this misfortune, a misfortune unparalleled in the annals of this country, his Grace particularly roſe; he would not ſay where the blame was due, but certain it was that adminiſtration knew that the combined fleet lay at Cadiz, for upwards of two months, ready to ſail at a moment's warning; and what precautions were uſed? The fleet indeed had a convoy, but the grand fleet here at home ſhould have convoyed it through the ſeveral latitudes, till it had got beyond Cape St. Vincent. How it happened that the merchantmen touched at the iſland of Madeira was another object of his enquiry, as it appeared to have been the cauſe of their capture; but he would ſay no more on that head, till he knew how it was that the ſtep was taken.

His Grace ſpoke with great concern on the heavy loſs of the above fleet, and eſtimated it at above twenty millions of money, beſides that the ſtores it had on board would enable the enemy to continue the war another year. This his Grace thought too ſerious a buſineſs to paſs over in ſilence, and though no blame might be incurred, that a minute enquiry into it was the duty of their lordſhips, and what had been the uſage of both Houſes of Parliament, under caſes of a ſimilar nature.

This, at preſent, was all his Grace would trouble their Lordſhips with; he would therefore move for the neceſſary papers, and when they ſhould be laid before the Houſe, proſecute the matter as ſhould appear to be neceſſary and juſt.

His grace then moved, That an humble addreſs be preſented to his majeſty, praying that his majeſty would be pleaſed to order the proper officer to lay before the houſe, ſo much of the orders and inſtructions given to captain Moutray of the Ramillies, as reſpected his touching at the iſland of Madeira, as well as any precaution he was to uſe in purſuing that track that was moſt likely to avoid the enemy; and alſo copy of captain Moutray's letter, acquainting the lords of the admiralty of the capture of a great part of the fleet of merchantmen under his convoy.

Lord Sandwich was ſo little averſe to the motion made by the noble lord, that he roſe to ſecond it; for he ſincerely wiſhed to have the papers called for laid before the houſe, and to have every enquiry that could poſſibly be made into the cauſe of the capture of the merchantmen ſpoken of. No one, his lordſhip ſaid, lamented in a greater degree that loſs than he did: but it was a calamity which every nation at war might expect, and no one had been to blame. It was an accident, and could not be avoided. The noble duke had ſaid that miniſtry knew the combined fleet lay at Cadiz, and were ready to ſail at a moment's warning. The fact was readily admitted, for miniſtry really did know of it, and for that very reaſon diſpatched admiral Greaves, in order to intercept the combined fleet, who ſailed with the merchantmen as far as he thought it neceſſary to ſail, though the convoy appointed here conſiſted of three men of war, and two ſix and thirty gun ſhips. As to their touching at Madeira, it was in conſequence of an application from the merchants for that purpoſe. But the whole, his lordſhip again ſaid, was an accident, and nothing elſe: for the Spaniſh admiral had himſelf written home a letter, in which he expreſſed his ſurprize that he had fallen in with the Engliſh Weſt India fleet.

His lordſhip particularly adverted to the cenſure the noble duke had paſſed on the ſending ſir George Brydges Rodney, with four ſail of the line to Gibraltar; and ſaid, it had been an act of great utility, for the place was relieved, and ſir George, in his way, took and deſtroyed ſix Spaniſh men of war, beſides another, with ſome tranſports, on his return back to the Weſt-Indies.

His lordſhip took notice of the deſcription the noble duke had given of our preſent condition, and did not ſee it in ſo melancholy a point of view as his Grace, though he confeſſed he had ſeen pleaſanter times. His lordſhip begged leave to ſecond the motion, with the addition, that there alſo be laid before the Houſe an extract of the letter received from admiral Greaves, dated the 2d of Auguſt laſt, reſpecting the Weſt India outward-bound fleet, under the convoy of captain Moutray, of the Ramillies. His lordſhip alſo ſaid, that it was rather a lucky circumſtance than otherwiſe, that a ſtronger convoy had not been ſent out, as in that caſe more ſhips might have fell into the hands of the enemy.

The duke of Bolton anſwered, that he did not mean that a ſtronger convoy ſhould have been ſent, ſo much as that more precaution ſhould have been uſed to avoid the enemy; and farther obſerved, that while the combined fleet made Cadiz their poſt, our fleet ſhould never touch at Madeira; and as to the Spaniſh admiral being ſurpriſed at meeting with our merchantmen as he did, it was nothing extraordinary, when a fleet was ſteering north, to be found a hundred and fifty leagues to the weſt.

The motion, as added to by lord Sandwich, was then put, and agreed to, and the Houſe adjourned to Friday.

PHILADELPHIA, March 20.

By the Prize Brig Amelia, arrived here yeſterday afternoon, we have the important intelligence which follows, taken from a St. Kitts paper of the 10th of February, 1781.

From the LONDON GAZETTE extraordinary, Thurſday, December 21, 1780.

MANIFESTO.

GEORGE R.

(L. S.) THROUGH the whole courſe of our reign, our conduct towards the States General of the United Provinces has been that of a ſincere friend and faithful ally. Had they adhered to thoſe wiſe principles which uſed to govern the republic, they muſt have ſhewn themſelves equally ſo licitous to maintain the friendſhip which has ſo long ſubſiſted between the two nations, and which is eſſential to the intereſts of both: But from the prevalence of a faction devoted to France, and following the dictates of that court, a very different policy has prevailed. The return made to our friendſhip for ſome time paſt, has been an open contempt of the moſt ſolemn engagements, and a repeated violation of public faith.

On the commencement of the defenſive war, in which we found ourſelves engaged by the aggreſſion of France, we ſhewed a tender regard for the intereſts of the States General, and a deſire of ſecuring to their ſubjects every advantage of trade, conſiſtent with the great and juſt principle of our own defence. Our ambaſſador was inſtructed to offer a friendly negotiation, to obviate every thing that might lead to diſagreeable diſcuſſion; and to this offer, ſolemnly made by him to the States General, the 2d of November, 1778, no attention was paid.

After the number of our enemies increaſed by the aggreſſion of Spain, equally unprovoked with that of France, we found it neceſſary to call upon the States General for the performance of their engagements. The fifth article of the perpetual defenſive alliance between our Crown and the States General, concluded at Weſtminſter the 3d of March, 1678, beſides the general engagement for ſuccors, expreſſly ſtipulates. "That "that party of the two allies that is not attacked ſhall "be obliged to break with the aggreſſor in two months "after the party attacked ſhall require it:"—Yet two years have paſſed, without the leaſt aſſiſtance given to us, without a ſingle ſyllable in anſwer, to our repeated demands.

So totally regardleſs have the States been to their treaties with us, that they readily promiſed our enemies to obſerve a neutrality, in direct contradiction to thoſe engagements; and whilſt they have withheld from us the ſuccors they were bound to furniſh, every ſecret aſſiſtance has been given the enemy: and inland duties have been taken off, for the ſole purpoſe of facilitating the carriage of naval ſtores to France.

In direct and open violation of treaty, they ſuffered an American Pirate to remain ſeveral weeks in one of their ports; and even permitted a part of his crew to mount guard in a fort in the Texel.

In the Eaſt-Indies, the ſubjects of the States-General, in concert with France, have endeavoured to raiſe up enemies againſt us.

In the Weſt Indies, particularly at St. Euſtatius, every protection and aſſiſtance has been given to our rebellious ſubjects. Their privateers are openly received in the Dutch harbours; allowed to refit there; ſupplied with arms and ammunition; their crews recruited; their prizes brought in and ſold; and all this in direct violation of as clear and ſolemn ſtipulations as can be made.

This conduct, ſo inconſiſtent with all good faith, ſo repugnant to the ſenſe of the wiſeſt part of the Dutch nation, is chiefly to be aſcribed to the prevalence of the leading magiſtrates of Amſterdam, whoſe ſecret correſpondence with our rebellious ſubjects was ſuſpected, long before it was made known by the fortunate diſcovery of a treaty, the firſt article of which is:

"There ſhall be a firm, inviolable and univerſal peace, and ſincere friendſhip, between their High Mightineſſes the eſtates of the Seven United Provinces of Holland, and the United States of North-America, and the ſubjects and people of the ſaid parties; and between the countries, iſlands, cities, and towns, ſituated under the juriſdiction of the ſaid United States of Holland, and the ſaid United States of America, and the people and inhabitants thereof, of every degree without exception of perſons or places."

This treaty was ſigned in September 1778, by the expreſs order of the penſionary of Amſterdam, and other principal magiſtrates of that city. They now not only avow the whole tranſaction, but glory in it, and expreſſly ſay, even to the States General, that what they did "was what their indiſpenſable duty required."

In the mean time the States General declined to give any anſwer to the memorial preſented by our ambaſſador; and this refuſal was aggravated by their proceeding upon other buſineſs, nay, upon the conſideration of this very ſubject to internal purpoſes; and while they found it impoſſible to approve the conduct of their ſubjects, they ſtill induſtriouſly avoided to give us the ſatisfaction ſo manifeſtly due.

We had every right to expect, that ſuch a diſcovery would have rouſed them to a juſt indignation, at the inſult offered to us and to themſelves; and that they would have been eager to give us full and ample ſatisfaction for the offence, and to inflict the ſevereſt puniſhment upon the offenders. The urgency of the buſineſs made an inſtant anſwer eſſential to the honour and ſafety of this country. The demand was accordingly preſſed by our ambaſſador in repeated conferences with the miniſters, and in a ſecond memorial: It was preſſed with all earneſtneſs which could proceed from our ancient friendſhip, and the ſenſe of recent injuries; and the anſwer now given to a memorial on ſuch a ſubject, delivered above five weeks ago, is, THAT THE STATES HAVE TAKEN IT AD REFERENDUM.—Such an anſwer, upon ſuch an occaſion, could only be dictated by the fixt purpoſe of hoſtility meditated, and already reſolved, by the States, induced by the offenſive councils of Amſterdam thus to countenance the hoſtile aggreſſion, which the magiſtrates of that city have made in the name of the republic.

There is an end of the faith of all treaties with them, if Amſterdam may uſurp the ſovereign power, may violate thoſe treaties with impunity, by pledging the States to engagements directly contrary, and leaguing the republic with the rebels of a ſovereign to whom ſhe is bound by the cloſeſt ties. An infraction of the law of nations by the meaneſt member of any country, gives the injured State a right to demand ſatisfaction and puniſhment. How much more ſo, when the injury complained of is a flagrant violation of public faith, committed by leading and predominant members in the State? Since then the ſatisfaction we have demanded is not given, We muſt, though moſt reluctantly, do ourſelves that juſtice which we cannot otherwiſe obtain: We muſt conſider the States General as parties in the injury, which they will not repair as ſharers in the aggreſſion which they refuſe to puniſh, and muſt act accordingly. We have therefore ordered our ambaſſador to withdraw from the Hague, and ſhall immediately purſue ſuch vigorous meaſures as the occaſion fully juſtifies, and our dignity and the eſſential intereſt of our people require.

From a regard to the Dutch nation at large, we wiſh it were poſſible to direct thoſe meaſures wholly againſt Amſterdam; but this cannot be, unleſs the ſtates general will immediately declare that Amſterdam ſhall, upon this occaſion, receive no aſſiſtance from them, but be left to abide the conſequences of it's aggreſſion.

Whilſt Amſterdam is ſuffered to prevail in the general councils, and is backed by the ſtrength of the ſtate, it is impoſſible to reſiſt the aggreſſion of ſo conſiderable a part, without contending with the whole. But we are too ſenſible of the common intereſts of both countries not to remember, in the midſt of ſuch a conteſt, that the only point to be aimed at by us, is to raiſe a diſpoſition in the councils of the republic to return to our ancient union, by giving us that ſatisfaction for the paſt, and ſecurity for the future, which we ſhall be as ready to receive as they can be to offer, and to the attainment of which we ſhall direct all our operations. We mean only to provide for our own ſecurity, by defeating the dangerous deſigns that have been formed againſt us. We ſhall ever be diſpoſed to return to friendſhip with the States General, when they ſincerely revert to that ſyſtem which the wiſdom of their anceſtors formed, and which has now been ſubverted by a powerful faction, conſpiring with France againſt the true intereſts of the republic, no leſs than againſt thoſe of Great-Britain.

St. James's, December 20, 1780. G. R.

At the Court at St. James's, the 20th of December, 1780.

PRESENT,

The KING's moſt excellent Majeſty in Council.

HIS Majeſty, having taken into conſideration the many injurious proceedings of the States General of the United provinces, and their ſubjects, as ſet forth in his royal manifeſto of this date, and being determined to take ſuch meaſures as are neceſſary for vindicating the honour of his crown, and for procuring reparation and ſatisfaction, is pleaſed, by and with the advice of his privy council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, That general reprizals be granted againſt the ſhips, goods, and ſubjects, of the States General of the United Provinces, ſo that as well his Majeſty's fleet and ſhips, as alſo all other ſhips and veſſels that ſhall be commiſſioned by letters of marque or general reprizals, or otherwiſe, by his Majeſty's commiſſioners for executing the office of lord high admiral of Great-Britain, ſhall and may lawfully ſeize all ſhips, veſſels, and goods belonging to the States General of the United Provinces, or their ſubjects, or others inhabiting within any of the territories of the aforeſaid States General, and bring the ſame to judgment in any of the courts of admiralty within his Majeſty's dominions: And to that end his Majeſty's advocate general, with the advocate of the admiralty, are forthwith to prepare the draught of a commiſſion, and to preſent the ſame to his Majeſty at this board, authorizing the commiſſioners for executing the office of lord high admiral, or any perſon or perſons by them empowered and appointed, to iſſue forth and grant letters of marque and reprizal to any of his Majeſty's ſubjects, or others whom the ſaid commiſſioners ſhall deem fitly qualified in that behalf, for the apprehending, ſeizing and taking the ſhips, veſſels, and goods belonging to the States General of the United Provinces, and their vaſſals and ſubjects, or any inhabiting within the countries, territories or dominions of the aforeſaid States General; and that ſuch powers and clauſes be inſerted in the ſaid commiſſion as have been uſual, and are according to former precedents: And his Majeſty's ſaid advocate general, with the advocate of the admiralty, are alſo forthwith to prepare the draught of a commiſſion, and preſent the ſame to his Majeſty at this board, authorizing the ſaid commiſſioners for executing the office of lord high admiral to will and require the high court of admiralty of Great Britain, and the lieutenant and judge of the ſaid court, his ſurrogate or ſurrogates, as alſo the ſeveral courts of admiralty within his Majeſty's dominions, to take cognizance of, and judicially to proceed upon all, and all manner of captures, ſeizures, prizes and reprizals of all ſhips and goods that are or ſhall be taken, and to hear and determine the ſame; and, according to the courſe of admiralty, and the laws of nations, to adjudge and condemn all ſuch ſhips, veſſels and goods, as ſhall belong to the States General of the United Provinces, or their vaſſals and ſubjects, or to any others inhabiting within any of the counties, territories and dominions of the aforeſaid States General; and that ſuch powers and clauſes be inſerted in the commiſſion as have been uſual, and are according to former precedents: And they are likewiſe to prepare, and lay before his Majeſty at this board, a draught of ſuch inſtructions as may be proper to be ſent to the courts of admiralty in his Majeſty's foreign governments and plantations, for their guidance herein; as alſo another draught of inſtructions for ſuch ſhips as ſhall be commiſſionated for the purpoſes aforementioned.

BASSETERRE, (St. Chriſtophers) February 10.

By the ſhip which brought the Dutch ſoldiers and other priſoners to this iſland, we are informed, that the fleet of veſſels amounting to 27 in number, bound to Holland, under convoy of the dutch admiral, which took its departure only two days before the capture of St. Euſtatius, was all brought back in ſafety to that road by a detachment admiral Rodney had diſpatched for that purpoſe. That the dutch admiral was killed by the firſt broadſide, and after a very ſhort but ſmart engagement, the whole ſtruck.

Yeſterday evening about ſix o'clock appeared off this road, a brig with a ſignal of a white jack at her fore-top-maſt head, on which the fire ſhip and frigate that were here immediately got under way and proceeded with the brig, ſuppoſed for St. Euſtatius. Various are the conjectures upon it, as report ſays, there was a fleet ſeen to leeward of Martinico.

St. CHRISTOPHER's.

A PROCLAMATION.

By the honourable ANTHONY JOHNSON, commander in chief in and over all his majeſty's Leeward Charibbee Iſlands in America, chancellor, vice-admiral and ordinary of the ſame, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS I have this day received from lord George Germain, one of his majeſty's principal ſecretaries of ſtate, a letter dated Whitehall, the 20th of December, 1780, thereby acquainting me that the king, having taken into conſideration the many injurious proceedings of the States General of the United Provinces, and being determined to take the moſt vigorous meaſures for vindicating the honour of his crown, and for procuring reparation and ſatisfaction; and having in the moſt ſolemn manner aſſured me, that, in order to encourage all perſons under this government to make captures of the ſhips and veſſels of the States General and their ſubjects, and deſtroy or diſtreſs their commerce; for which purpoſe the lords commiſſioners of the admiralty will ſend me, with all poſſible diſpatch, proper authorities for granting letters of marque, againſt the States General and their ſubjects: but, in the mean time, to aſſure (which I do by virtue of the above power and authority in me veſted) all owners of ſhips bearing letters of marque againſt the French or Spaniſh king, and their ſubjects, or to whom I may grant ſuch, before my further authorities arrive, that his Majeſty will conſider them as having a juſt claim to the king's ſhare of all Dutch ſhips and property, which they make prize of.

Given under my hand and ſeal, at Saint Chriſtopher, this ſeventh day of February, 1781, and in the twenty firſt year of his Majeſty's reign.

ANTHONY JOHNSON.

By his honour's command,
ANTHONY WHARTON WHITE, ſec.

Publiſhed on Thurſday the eighth day of February, in the year of our lord, 1781.

HENRY BERKELEY, dep. pro. mar.

Philadelphia, March 20.

By authentic intelligence from the eaſtward we learn, that the French ſquadron ſailed from Newport the 8th inſtant, and the Britiſh fleet put to ſea from Gardiner's Bay two days afterwards.

Yeſterday arrived here a prize brig, late belonging to Baltimore, laden with flour; ſhe was re-taken by captain Sutton, in a letter of marque from this port, having been taken by a Britiſh cruiſer on her voyage to the Weſt-Indies.

Alſo arrived the brig Amelia, late commanded by captain Lindſay, from St. Kitts bound to London, prize to the Felicity and Antelope letters of marque, belonging to Baltimore.

This veſſel brings us a confirmation of the very important intelligence reſpecting St. Euſtatia being taken by the Britiſh fleet on the 3d ult. The particulars we learn are, That all the property on the iſland was ſeized on by admiral Rodney, whether belonging to Engliſh, Dutch or American merchants. That the Dutch iſland of Curaſoa had alſo been ſeized by the Britiſh admiral, who had ſent a number of his priſoners to St. Kitts in tranſports, and that a report prevailed in the Weſt-Indies of the Britiſh having cut out upwards of 150 ſail of Dutch veſſels from the Texel, in Europe.

A paſſenger on board the Amelia prize ſays he was at Antigua on the 8th of February, when war was formally declared againſt the States General.

*** On account of the very intereſting news from Europe and the Weſt Indies, we are unavoidably obliged to omit in this day's paper many articles of intelligence, &c. deſigned for it, particularly a Bill (for public conſideration) reſpecting admiralty juriſdiction, debates in the Britiſh Houſe of Commons, reſpecting the preſent war, &c. &c. which ſhall all be carefully inſerted in our next.

The SALE of the Remainder of the

Cargo of WINES,

Taken in the Prize Brigantine DOUGLAS, is adjourned till

To-morrow Morning,

At TEN o'Clock;

When they will be certainly ſold on Plumſted's Wharf: ALSO,

Six neat four pound Cannon;

and ſix SWIVELS.

By Order of the Court of Admiralty,
CLEMENT BIDDLE, Marſhal.

Philadelphia, 17th of the 3d Month, 1781.

Notice is hereby given, to all

the Owners and Poſſeſſors of WICACO MEADOWS, that on the ſecond day of the month called April, next, the Election for chooſing Managers and Treaſurer, is to be held at PETER PARIS's Houſe, at the corner of Second and Race-ſtreets, in this city, at Three o'clock, afternoon. All perſons intereſted in ſaid Meadows, are earneſtly deſired to attend punctually, at the abovementioned hour and place.

And, alſo, thoſe that have not paid their Taxes, now due, for mending the banks, ſluices, &c. are deſired to pay the ſame to ſaid PETER PARIS, Treaſurer, by the firſt day of the month called May, next; the which, if they, or any of them neglect to do, by that time, may reſt aſſured, that it will be recovered of thoſe that are deficient, in doing the ſame as the law directs.

JOSEPH JOHNSON,
JOSEPH TURNER,
THOMAS ATTMORE, } Managers.
PETER PARIS, Treaſurer.

TO BE LETT,

A large convenient Brick

HOUSE, with a Lot and good Stabling, fit to carry on public buſineſs, particular for a ſtore, at the corner of Callow hill and Second-ſtreets, for one, two or more years, as may ſeem ſuitable. For particulars, pleaſe to enquire of Mr CHRISTIAN KUNCKELL, oppoſite the Barracks, in Second ſtreet, Philadelphia.

TO BE LETT,

A large elegant Houſe,

With a good Stable and near four acres of Land, under good fence and well ſwinged, one mile from the Court-houſe; immediate poſſeſſion will be given. Enquire of the Printer.

Ran-away from the ſubſcriber,

laſt night a Scotch Servant GIRL, named CHRISTIAN GUN, about 19 years of age, about 5 feet high, well ſet, a little pitted with the ſmall pox, has a large noſe, talks good Engliſh: had on and took away with her, 2 linſey petticoats, the one a red the other a blue ſtripe, a blue ground chintz ſhort gown, one ditto, linſey, one ditto, red ſtripe linen, home made, &c. &c. Whoever takes up and brings the ſaid Girl to me, in Front-ſtreet, near Race ſtreet, ſhall be handſomely rewarded. JACOB HART.

N. B. All perſons are forbid to harbour ſaid Girl at their peril. She is an arch Thief. March 19.

TO-MORROW, at X o'clock, will be ſold by public vendue, at Mrs. Jrouillard's,

French milliner in Fourth ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut-ſtreets,

FRENCH and Engliſh black and white gauze, ſeveral pieces of fine Brittania and other linens, ſeveral pieces of fine nankeen, flowers of Italy and others, black ſilk, thread and other ribbands, fans, pins and needles, very fine white large and ſmall pearls, Engliſh gloves for men and women, fine thread, a fine large looking-glaſs with a gilt frame, a large mahogany four-poſt bedſtead, a very large mattraſs ſtuffed with good hair and cotton, Perſia curtains with trimming and counterpain the ſame, fine muſlin muſkito curtains, a very large bolſter of the beſt feathers, ſeveral very large ſheets and other linen, ſilk gowns, &c. a very fine toilet or table dreſs, garniſhed, with its powder-boxes and looking-glaſſes very neatly painted and varniſhed: Alſo, tables, courſters, trunks, and a cloſe ſtove.

Juſt Imported into this City, immediately from Holland, A great Variety of

Roots of Flowers,

For the Pleaſure Garden; of Bulbous Roots, undoubtedly the greateſt Variety ever imported in America, ſuch as

Tulips, Hyacinths, Narceſſus, Daffadel Lillies,

And all other the moſt admired Bulbous Flowers now in eſteem in the beſt Gardens in Europe. The Bulbs are flowering Roots, and in excellent condition: Likewiſe an excellent parcel of the Ranonculus, Anamones, &c. Alſo, a great variety of the moſt admired FLOWER SEEDS, and a compleat aſſortment of SEEDS for Kitchen Gardens, of all ſorts; all which were collected laſt fall, out of the moſt famous Gardens in Holland.

Enquire next door to General PHILIP DE HAAS, in Third-ſtreet near Race-ſtreet.

A Farm to be ſold, pleaſantly

ſituated in a healthy part of the country, in Richland townſhip, Bucks county, containing about 200 acres, a ſuitable proportion of which is cleared, and ſufficient meadow already made: There on the premiſes, a good dwelling Houſe, Barn, Cow-houſes and Stables, and a remarkable fine Orchard. The whole is under good fence; and in proper order. For terms apply to

CHARLES LOGAN.

All thoſe indebted to the eſtate

of JOSEPH WARNER, late of this city, Heel and Laſt maker, deceaſed, are deſired to make ſpeedy payment; and all thoſe that have any accounts or demand againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring them in, to ANN WARNER, Executrix, and BENJAMIN PASCHALL, eſquire, and JOSEPH GRAISBURY, Executors, on or before the 15th day of June next.

Lampeter townſhip, Lancaſter county, Jan. 9, 1781.

SOME time laſt harveſt came to my plantation, a dark brown COW: her belly is white, but ſhe has neither brand nor ear mark. The owner is deſired to pay charges and take her away. HENRY LANDIS.

Notice is hereby given, That

FRANCIS MURRY, lately a ſtore-keeper at the Head of Elk, received a Note of Hand from me, for a Horſe and Chair that I bought from him, which was to be delivered to me in Baltimore, by his brother, in Gay-ſtreet, but when I went to his brother he refuſed to deliver the Horſe and Chair according to the brother's bargain. I therefore forwarn all perſons from purchaſing ſaid Note, as I will not pay it until I receive the Horſe and Chair. Given under my hand, at the Head of Elk, March 17, 1781. ROBERT LAIRD.

Teſt to the above, James Fiſe, of ſaid place.

N. B. I forewarn all maſters of veſſels, at their peril, not to give him paſſage, until he produces a certificate from me, or from a juſtice of the peace of Ceacil county, Maryland. ROBERT LAIRD.

M'Knight and Rownd,

At their Store on the eaſt ſide of Second ſtreet, the fourth door below Cheſnut-ſtreet,

Have for Sale, Wholeſale and Retail,

A Variety of Goods ſuitable for the preſent and coming Seaſon: Among which are,

BLUE, white, and buff Caſſimers,
Superfine white Broadcloth,
Linens,
Humbums,
Striped, jaconet, and book Muſlins,
Brown and white thread Hoſe,
Mens and womens white, coloured, and purple leather Gloves,
Purple and coloured leather Mitts,
Beſt white ſilk Stockings,
Superfine ſcarlet and green Camblets,
Cambricks and Lawns,
Nankeens,
Ginghams,
Chintzes,
Umbrelloes,
Mininet and Gauze,
Mininet Handkerchiefs,
Ditto Aprons,
Bandano, cotton romalls, ficktuſey and gauze Handkerchiefs,
Black, blue, green, and pink Moreens,
Sewing Silk,
Engliſh Pins,
White-chapple Needles,
Black Velure,
Crimſon and blue Pluſh,
Brown, black and green Duroy,
Black Prunella,
Ribbands,
Blond and black Lace,
Thread of all ſizes.
Skelleton Wire,

Alſo, a ſmall Aſſortment of Jewelry.

A large Parcel of Gownd Silks, viz.

Lutſtrings, Brocades and Mantuas: Alſo, Modes, Perſians and Sarſnets; and the beſt Hyſon Tea.

Philadelphia, February 13, 1781.

TO BE SOLD,

Wholesale and Retail,

By William Harris,

AT HIS

COMMISSION-STORE,

in Strawberry-alley, between Second and Third-street, near the Court-house,

A Variety of Merchandize,

At the very lowest Prices for Ready Money;

Where Goods of all Kinds will be received and Sold for the Benefit of the Owners, at a small COMMISSION.

Said HARRIS has provided dry and safe Cellars and Store-houses for the reception of Goods of all kinds, and has engaged convenient Store-houses on the water side, to receive Tobacco, flour, &c.

All orders addressed to him from gentlemen in this, or the neighbouring States, to purchase and forward goods, &c. will be thankfully received, executed with punctuality, care and dispatch, and his utmost endeavours be used in all things for the benefit of those who please to favour him with their commands.

Amongst the goods now on hand, are the following articles, viz.

West India Rum; Melasses; Spanish white and brown Sugars; Muscovado ditto: Bohea Tea, of the very best quality; Coffee; Powder and Shott; Snuff in Bottles, &c. Indigo, of an excellent quality; Sail Canvas; Six quarter Baize; A few barrels of choice Beef, &c.

Lately Imported, and now for Sale,

By Leonard Jacoby,

At his Store in Second-street, a few doors above Race-street, Philadelphia,

Superfine, fine, middling and course

BOULTING CLOTHS,

warranted Good, and if not good may be returned;

German Straw-Knives, Spinning-Wheel Irons, Iron Lamps, Waffel-irons, Waggon-screws, Rifle and Gun Barrels;

A large Assortment of Plain-irons, German Bibles, Psalm-books and Slate-pencils.

LIKEWISE,

A Number of elegantly finished

Sword and Hanger Blades,

ALSO,

A Quantity of Holland Stripes, and Checks, Raven and Russia Duck, Drilling, Brown Holland, Knives and Forks, &c. &c. &c.

At said Store is likewise for Sale, By

Leonard Jacoby and Company,

Madeira, Lisbon and Teneriff Wines, Spirits, Rum, Coffee, Sugar, Salt, Pepper, &c.

A large Quantity of 3, 4, 6, 9 and 12 Pound Cannon BALL.

To be Sold by Public Auction,

(By Virtue of a full Power of Attorney)

At the Coffee house, on THURSDAY, the 22d of March, instant, at Twelve o'clock,

A new two story brick House

and LOT of GROUND, situate on the south side of Spruce-street, between Third and Fourth-streets, and next above the Scotch Presbyterian Church. The Lot is 16 feet front on Spruce-street, and extends 140 feet to Cypress-street. The House contains two rooms on a floor, two good garrets (which only are plaistered) and a good cellar under the whole. Subject to a ground rent of twenty-five Spanish milled dollars and three fifths, per annum. Now or late the estate of Jasper Carpenter. For further information enquire of the subscriber, in Chesnut-street, above Fourth-street.

WILLIAM THORNE.

A LOTTERY,

Of a large and compleat sett of INSTRUMENTS of Surgery, of steel and silver, for all sorts of operations in that art; together with 28 volumes of the memoirs and premiums of the Royal Academy of Surgery of Paris.

Those Instruments may be depended on for their being good, and well made, having been ordered by a surgeon for his own use. The number of Tickets will be one hundred, at six hundred continental dollars each. The first cost of the Instruments and Books is not doubled at the price the Tickets are fixed. Those gentlemen who choose to see them, will apply to Mr. Matthew le Merre, silver-smith, in Front-street, the corner of Chesnut-street, next door to Mr. Wood, watch-maker, who will deliver the Tickets and receive the money, for which he will be answerable to the gentlemen, supposing the Lottery is not filled up. The day of drawing will be advertised in the papers.

A COACHMAN IS WANTED.

Any one that can produce a Recommendation requisite to the profession, as well as for his sobriety and honesty, will meet with immediate employment by applying to the Printer.

TO BE SOLD,

For Cash, Goods, or Bills Exchange on France or Holland,

No. 1. A Ground-Rent of forty four Spanish milled Dollars, per annum, or so much current money as will purchase 44 such dollars, payable half yearly out of two Lots of Ground, the corner of Market and Sixth-streets; said Lots are 39 feet 9 inches on Market-street and 266 feet on Sixth-street, thereon are erected an elegant Brick House, Stables, &c. now in possession of his excellency the president of of the state. The said Ground-rent to be sold with the arrears due from the 1st of December, 1775.

No. 2. A Lot of Ground, situate on the north side Vine-street, about midway between Third and Fourth streets, 17 feet front on Vine-street, and in depth 90 feet, whereon is erected a two story Brick Kitchen, placed at a proper distance from the street to afford room for a house; said Kitchen is now in the tenure of John Bushell, and lets for 24l. lawful money, per annum. The owner of the house adjoining, on the west side of this Lot, has left out one foot of ground towards an alley; and 12l. 19s. has been paid towards party wall.

No. 3. A vacant Lot adjoining the last, on the north end thereof, and fronting on Wood-street 17 feet, in depth it is 56 feet.

No. 4. A Lot of Ground on the south side of Catharine-street, between front and Water streets, 20 feet front on Catharine street, and in depth 85 feet; on this Lot is erected a two story Brick Tenement, 18 feet front, and a frame Kitchen adjoining; now in the tenure of Warwick Hale, subject to a Ground-rent of 50s. currency per annum.

No. 5. A Lot of Ground on the east side of Second-street, a little distance below Almond-street, 17 and a half feet on Second-street, and extending in depth 200 feet; on this Lot is erected a three story Brick House, the wedth of the Lot in front; two rooms on a floor; also, a Kitchen, two stories high, connected to the house by a large Piazza, and cellars under the whole; now in the tenure of Isaac Morton. It is accommodated with a three foot Alley, and a Pump of excellent Water at the door, subject to a Ground-rent of 33s. currency, per annum. This building is now out of repair, having been damaged by the British troops whilst they lay in Philadelphia.

For Terms apply to KAIGHN and ATTMORE, in Market-street, the corner of Lætitia-court: Who have also for sale, a quantity of Burlington Pork and Beef in barrels, Hogs Lard in firkins, a few casks of Spanish Brown, exceeding good pulverized Jesuits Bark in bottles, and a quantity of American Salt, from the Union Salt-works, of superior quality.

John Sparhawk,

In Second street, five doors below the Friends meeting, has for sale,

A few late Magazines, Boyer's French Dictionaries, family and pocket Bibles, biographical Dictionary, 11 vols. Cook's Voyage toward the South Pole and round the world, in 1772, 73, 74, and 1775, The Man of the World, Davidson's Virgil and Horrace, with a general Assortment of Books.

A variety of Paper Hangings, the best large Writing Papers, Blank Books, Surveying Instruments, Quadrants, the best Lancets, Cases of Scalpels, Couching instruments, &c.

Drugs and Medicines, viz.

Camphor, Opium, Salt petre, Harlem Oil, Balsam of Honey, Cripple-curing Oil, Keyser's Pills, Jesuits Drops, Daffy's Elixir, British Oil, Bateman's Drops, Turlington's Balsam, Godfrey's Cordial, Anderson's Pills, Hooper's Female Pills, American Balsam, &c.

May be had at the same Place TANNERS OIL.

To be Sold, separate or together,

An elegant Bay HORSE, five years old this spring, 14 hands and an inch high: Also, a Bay MARE, six years old this spring, 14 and a half hands high. They are both excellent Saddle HORSES; they have been drove together in a Phæton, but being too light, the owner, from that consideration, is induced to part with them: they are to be seen at Mrs. Plumsted's Stables, in Union-street, between Front and Second-streets, and by enquiring next door above the stable the terms may be known. March 11.

Came to the place of Edward Duffield, at Kensington, a dark Brown HORSE, with three white feet, about 15 hands high, thought to be 5 or 6 years old. Whoever has lost said Horse, proving property and paying charges may have him again, by applying to MARTIN WORKNOT. Feb. 20.

TO BE SOLD, A healthy strong NEGROE Man, 21 years old, brought up on a farm, and perfectly acquainted with the different branches of that business. He is sold for no fault; the owner not having employ for him being the only inducement.——For further particulars apply to the Printer.

TO BE SOLD,

An handsome Phæton, with good HARNESS. Enquire of Mr. J. Hiltzheimer.

GRAND LODGE, Philadelphia, March 7, 1781.

Notice is hereby given, that a Grand Quarterly COMMUNICATION of the Lodges under the Jurisdiction of the Grand Warrant of Pennsylvania, will be held at the Grand Lodge Room, in Lodge-alley, on MONDAY the 26th instant, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon; when and where such Brethren, as by the wholsome Rules of Masonry should be present, are requested to attend.

By Order of the Right Worshipful Grand Master,

WM. MOORE SMITH, D. Grand Secretary.

Wood-Cutters wanted

At BATSTO FURNACE, in New-Jersey, to whom good Wages will be given; the Wood to be cut is chiefly Pine.

For sale or barter, for flour, midlings, pork, corn or molasses, either at the said Furnace, or at the store of CHARLES PETTIT, on Mr. Allen's Whar',

CANNON SHOT of all sizes, STOVES and other Castings, Rolled and Rod IRON.

N. B. Guns, Howitz, or other particular Castings may be contracted for by applying as above.

TO BE SOLD,

A likely, healthy Negro Lad, about 18 or 20 years of age, has been bred to housework, and is a genteel Waiter, can drive a carriage and take care of horses, and is sold for no fault, but that his master has not employ for him. Enquire of the Printer.

To be Sold by Public Vendue,

At the Coffee-house, on Saturday the 14th of April next,

A very valuable Tract of Land, containing 500 acres, situate on the river Leheigh (a branch of the Delaware) about four miles from Bethlehem: the soil is excellent, and is capable of being improved to great advantage.

Likewise, A Brick HOUSE, in Second street, one door from the corner of Chesnut-street, 15 feet in front and 20 feet in depth, now in the tenure of Thomas Bryan.

For further particulars enquire of WILLIAM BINGHAM, or DANIEL BENEZET, in Philadelphia.

TO BE SOLD,

By Richard Wells,

In Water-street, opposite the Tun Tavern,

Best Liver Oil, in barrels and kegs,

Cotton in bags, Pepper in kegs,

Coffee in barrels, Bohea Tea,

Spermaceti Candles, in boxes,

Linseed Oil by the barrel.

To be sold, a likely Negroe FELLOW, about 19 or 20 years of age, fit for either town or country business. Enquire of JOHN MURRAY, in Pine-street.

To be sold, a Negroe Lad, eighteen years old, capable of any sort of house work, or taking care of horses; he is well tempered and honest: Also, a Riding CHAIR and Harness; the Chair has steel Springs. Enquire of the Printer.

State of New-Jersey, February 20, 1781.

Wanted to compleat the Fires at BLOOMSBURY FORGE, nine miles from Durham Furnace, SIX FORGE-MEN, that can be well recommended for their judgment and steadiness; and as the subscriber intends driving on said Forge, double handed, in the most spirited manner, the greatest Encouragement will be given, by proper application made against the 1st day of May next: Forge-men without families, or with small ones, will be most acceptable: Also, TWELVE good WOOD CUTTERS, who shall be Employed for any time agreed on, with their respective balances discharged monthly, if required, by

GEORGE ROSS, junr.

To be Let, a Plantation, containing near 400 acres of Land, of which upwards of 200 are cleared, and divided into 8 fields, mostly fresh lands, well watered; 40 acres of excellent Meadow, watered by a never failing stream: the whole under good fence; a large Orchard of Apple-trees and other fruit at full growth.

The Buildings, viz. Dwelling House, Barn, Spring House, and other Out houses, commodious and very compleat to accomodate the above Farm, which is about five miles from London Grove Meeting-house, in Chester county, on the Nottingham road to Philadelphia, adjoining lands of Lewis Pusey, John Jackson and others, near several fine merchant mills. A person who is desirous and capable to manage such a Farm will, on a bare view, be induced to fix on this spot, which he may have for several years on easy Terms, provided he comes well recommended to the subscriber, in Chesnut-street, between Second and Third-streets. Possession may be had immediately, with sundry farming Utensils and some Stock, if wanted.

JONATHAN DAWES.

Philadelphia: Printed and Sold by DAVID C. CLAYPOOLE.

SATURDAY, MARCH 24, 1781.

THE

Pennsylvania Packet

OR, THE

GENERAL ADVERTISER.

VOL. X.] PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY AND SATURDAY. [NUMB. 718.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.
IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY,
Saturday, March 17th, 1781.

Ordered, That the Bill for amending the Act for eſtabliſhing admiralty juriſdiction, and the Supplement thereto, be printed for public conſideration.

Extract from the minutes,
SAMUEL STERETT, clerk.

An ACT to amend an Act intitled "An Act for regulating and eſtabliſhing Admiralty Juriſdiction," and to amend a Supplement to the ſaid Act, ſo far as the ſaid Act and Supplement contravene the ninth ſection of the articles of Confederation.

WHEREAS it is provided by the ninth ſection of the articles of confederation of the United States of America, that the ſaid United States, in Congreſs aſſembled, ſhall have the ſole and excluſive right, and power of determining in what manner prizes taken by land or naval force, in the ſervice of the United States, ſhall be divided and appropriated: And whereas the general authority given by the above recited act and the ſupplement thereto, to the marſhal of the court of admiralty of this ſtate, to ſell and diſpoſe of all prizes after condemnation, without excepting ſuch as are or ſhall be taken by the veſſels of war of the United States, contravenes the above recited part of the ſaid ninth ſection of the ſaid articles of confederation, and may tend to obſtruct the operation of ſuch acts as are or ſhall be made by Congreſs, under the ſaid authority reſerved to them as aforeſaid.

For remedy whereof, be it enacted, and it is hereby enacted, by the Repreſentatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania in General Aſſembly met, and by the Authority of the ſame, That ſo much of the above recited Act of Aſſembly and of the Supplement thereto, as empowers the ſaid marſhal to ſell or diſpoſe of any prize or prizes, taken or captured by the veſſels of war of the United States, or by the public veſſels of any of them (other than of this State,) be and the ſame is hereby repealed and declared void.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That where it ſhall, in ſuch manner as the law directs, be made appear to the judge of the ſaid court of admiralty, That the cargo or cargoes of any veſſel or veſſels, or any part thereof, taken as prize or booty of war, by any armed veſſel or veſſels, in the ſervice of the ſaid United States, or of any them, (except as before excepted,) is in a periſhable condition, the ſaid judge ſhall, and he is hereby enjoined and required, (on ſecurity being given, as the law in ſuch caſe directs,) immediately to iſſue his warrant, directed to the marſhal of the ſaid court, commanding him forthwith to deliver ſuch periſhable cargo or cargoes, or ſuch part thereof, as ſhall in manner aforeſaid be found to be in a periſhable condition, to the agent or agents of the United States, or to the agent or agents of ſuch ſtate or ſtates, to which the armed veſſel or veſſels, making ſuch capture or captures, ſhall belong, to be by them ſold or diſpoſed of, agreeable to the directions of the ſaid United States, or of the ſtate or ſtates in whoſe ſervice ſuch armed veſſel or veſſels ſhall be, as the caſe may require, any law or uſage heretofore to the contrary in any wiſe notwithſtanding.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That in all caſes, immediately after condemnation in the ſaid court of admiralty, of any veſſel or cargo as legal prize or booty of war, taken in manner aforeſaid by any armed veſſel or veſſels in the ſervice aforeſaid, and where delivery thereof ſhall not have been made in manner aforeſaid, the judge of the ſaid court of admiralty ſhall and he is hereby enjoined and required to iſſue his warrant, directed in manner aforeſaid to the marſhal of the ſaid court, commanding him in like manner forthwith to deliver to ſuch continental or ſtate agent or agents, as the caſe may require, all ſuch veſſel or veſſels with their cargoes, to be by them ſold or diſpoſed of in manner aforeſaid, any law or uſage to the contrary notwithſtanding.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That where any prize or prizes ſhall be taken by any continental or ſtate veſſel or veſſels of war in company, or jointly with any privateer or other armed veſſel or veſſels, that in ſuch caſe delivery ſhall be made in manner aforeſaid, either before or after condemnation thereof, as the caſe may require, to the agent or agents aforeſaid, of ſuch ſhare or part thereof, as the ſaid United States, or any of them, and all perſons in their employ and intereſted in the ſaid capture, ſhall be entitled to.

Provided nevertheleſs, That ſo much of this Act as relates to any one or more of the ſaid United States and not to all of them, ſhall not take effect, or be in force, until ſuch ſtate or ſtates ſhall enact a law or laws, directing delivery to be made in manner aforeſaid, to the agent or agents of this ſtate for that purpoſe to be appointed, of ſuch prize or prizes as ſhall be taken by any armed veſſel or veſſels, in the ſervice of this ſtate.

TO THE PRINTER.

IN every country there are three claſſes of people; the higheſt claſs, the middling, and the loweſt.

In Britain, the firſt claſs conſiſts of the court, the nobility, and a part of the gentry; this whole tribe are generally the greateſt villains in the nation.

With us, the firſt claſs conſiſts of commercial projectors; thoſe who make enormous gains of public confidence; ſpeculators, riotous livers, and a kind of loungers, who are to be found in every place but that where their buſineſs calls them.—In this claſs are to be found a number of thoſe men who are rid of old-faſhioned prejudices.—Governor Johnſtone's friends are chiefly of this ſort—Benedict Arnold and his companions in this city held, for a long time, the moſt unqueſtionable title to a high rank in this claſs. Theſe people are ſo complaiſant to each other as to call themſelves THE BETTER SORT OF PEOPLE: and the greateſt part of them having little elſe to do, they are pretty ſucceſsful in eſtabliſhing the title.

The ſecond claſs are a ſet of honeſt ſober men, who mind their buſineſs; very little regarded at preſent, excepting, as they are the prey of the firſt and third claſſes.

The third claſs are thieves, pick-pockets, low-cheats and dirty-ſots—Theſe are not reſtrained by principle, but only by the want of wealth and public truſt, from being of the firſt claſs. Every day, however, in theſe happy times, furniſhes examples of theſe men emerging from their obſcurity and riſing, like ſcum from the lees, into ſudden conſequence and ſplendor; they are then, immediately, THE BETTER SORT OF PEOPLE. A fellow who could cheat at cards, or a wretch that could betray private confidence, needs only to be entruſted with a few millions of Continental property to become, inſtantly, one of THE BETTER SORT OF PEOPLE.—A highway-man, in ſome ſituations, would have ſhone like a ſtar of the firſt magnitude; and one of THE BETTER SORT OF PEOPLE, who glories in his debaucheries, and pretends, ſeriouſly, to harangue upon the doctrine, of private vice being public benefits; I can't but think, that the highway man deſerved equal confidence from the public: But, alas, ſir! All men have not the ſame luck.

We are but a young country yet; and therefore the different claſſes are, at preſent, a little jumbled: ſome of the middle claſs appear to be at top; but this will never hold; we are ripening faſt to maturity; and, I think, in a ſhort time, none but THE BETTER SORT OF PEOPLE will have any power.

Theſe reflections ariſe not from the circumſtances of our own country alone; they are ſupported by many examples. Among the inhabitants of Otaheite, in the South-ſeas, there was found a practice of forming themſelves into large ſocieties, where the women were all in common, and the children put to death as ſoon asborn: any woman that refuſed to kill her infant was baniſhed the ſociety. The hiſtorian aſſures us, that this practice was confined TO THE BETTER SORT OF PEOPLE. The vulgar had no participation in their pleaſures or their honours. The OTAHEITANS had, certainly, attained to an extreme degree of politeneſs. I think we are not yet in a condition to rival them; but time works wonders.

Your's,
WILBRAHAM.

To the CITIZENS of PENNSYLVANIA.

TO your conſideration have your repreſentatives ſubmitted a Bill, "For the ſupport of government, and adminiſtration of juſtice." This they have publiſhed in the Pennſylvania Packet of Saturday the 10th, and in the Gazette of Meſſrs. Hall and Sellers, of the 14th inſtant; ſuppoſing you are poſſeſſed of one or the other of theſe prints, I ſhall proceed to lay before you ſome ſtrictures on the bill.

In the preamble the Houſe aſſign juſt reaſons, and acknowledge proper principles on which to found ſuch a bill, and my only remark upon it ſhall be, that however good the reaſons and pertinent the principles there ſet forth: the preamble is inconſiſtent with the body of the bill, as will be ſhewn by proceeding to the enacting part.

The ſection immediately following the preamble directs, "That the following annual ſalaries ſhall be allowed to the ſeveral officers of ſtate herein after mentioned, to commence on the day of and to continue for the ſpace of three years, and until the ſame ſhall be altered by the legiſlature, to be paid to them ſeverally on their receipts, draughts, &c.

On this I would obſerve, that annual ſalaries fixed at this time for three years to come, in money ſtrangely connected with the old continental currency, by an arbitrary and untrue exchange, is liable to certain and unavoidable debaſement and depreciation: where the fault of this arbitrary valuation lies, I will not ſay; but it ſhould be noted, that the Aſſembly, in December laſt, by aſſuming the price of hard money to be as one for ſeventy-five of the old paper, when in fact and in truth it was one hundred, laid a difficulty of the firſt magnitude in the way of future regulations, which from and after the firſt of February they empowered the Council to make monthly. This was manifeſt, and obſerved at the time.

The courſe of the war had baniſhed the continental money from Georgia and South-Carolina. This, with the loſs of credit, which followed, depreciated its value in North-Carolina and Virginia, and it became a profitable remittance to Philadelphia, or, as the cant phraſe is, "an object of ſpeculation." This innundation of theſe depreciated bills upon us was heightened by abſurd and fraudulent emiſſions of new paper in ſome of the ſouthern ſtates, which have had the fate, ever following an extravagant overflow of money or of any thing elſe, that is to ſay, a proportionable fall in the value thereof: Some may think that the epithets here beſtowed on theſe ſouthern emiſſions are too harſh; but after the experience the Americans have had formerly, and ſtill have, is there a man among us, that doth not know, that the too great quantity of circulating money will infallibly debaſe it, and that no aſſociations, regulations or laws, can prevent the evil. Indeed the interference of power only ſerves to precipitate it; for if the regulation of money be built on the nature of things, it will ſtand without ſuch guards, nor can the artifices of tories or money-changers be able to undermine it.

The hanging of this mill ſtone of the old continental about the neck of the ſtate money, emitted in April laſt, on the firm baſis of landed ſecurity, is ſtill more extraordinary. That the act of the preſent aſſembly, which provided funds for ſinking the new Congreſs bills, amounting to one million two hundred and fifty thouſand dollars in ſix years ſhould make no proviſion againſt depreciation, but ſuffer the taxes to depreciate with the money, and yet prove nominally ſufficient, is not to be wondered at; for thus they may hope to make the depreciation prove a tax on the monied property of the citizen to the eaſement of the landed intereſt; (tho' the late mutiny of the troops, and bill for making the depreciation, would on the leaſt reflexion ſhew the folly of ſuch financeering,) but why involve the ſtate money, which is to be redeemed by the ſale of land, with gold and ſilver, in this ruin? If depreciation muſt proceed, why ſhould we not confine its operation to the hopeleſs old paper? Why involve our new money with it? And thus again encounter all the evils of a broken and wavering meaſure of property? Much farther in this blundering career we cannot go. By governing too much in the buſineſs of money, or rulers are on the point of looſing all credit in the iſſuing of paper, little more is needed to make every honeſt man execrate bills of credit in every ſhape and reſort to gold and ſilver, as the only money conſiſtent with fair dealing.

After making theſe remarks on the monies with which our legiſlature propoſe to pay the ſtate officers for three years to come, I ſhall apply them to the preſent ſubject, and obſerve that annual ſalaries fixed at this time, for three years to come in money, which is thus ſituated, cannot be a reaſonable compenſation to thoſe who dedicate their time and abilities to the ſervice of the public. They are neither "reaſonable compenſations," as the preamble ſets forth to the officers in general, nor to the juſtices of the ſupreme court in particular. It is at leaſt certain, they are not the fixed ſalaries, directed by the conſtitution to be ſettled on theſe judges. For that can never be a fixed ſalary which changes in value every hour, nor can he be rendered independent, who poſſeſſes it while its value is uncertain: and whether he live or ſtarve on it, reſts wholly with thoſe on whom it was intended to make him independent. The conſtitution meant that theſe important officers ſhould be independent, but altho' their commiſſions for ſeven years has rendered them independent of the ſupreme executive branch of government, yet the proviſion held out in the bill leaves them miſchieviouſly dependent on the next houſe of aſſembly, probably on the very next ſitting of the preſent houſe, for by the minutes of the laſt ſeſſions it appears, that the voted allowance to many of the officers was at that time much more than is at preſent held out by the bill. Has our money become more valuable within theſe three months? or have the houſe changed their ſentiments on the ſubject?

The conſtitutions of Virginia and Maryland aſſume and repeat the principle of the great Monteſquieu, that the judicial branch ſhould be independent of the legiſlative as well as executive. Ours, without men-

tioning the ground, requires the thing, as to the ſupreme bench. Why is not this done? Perhaps it may be anſwered it is no eaſy matter to do it. The ſtate of Maſſachuſetts having the advantage of all the previous conſtitutions, has lately agreed on theirs; in which it is directed, that the ſalaries of ſome important officers, particularly the chief magiſtrate, ſhall be fixed in ſilver, and this is enjoined upon the legiſlature to be done at their firſt meeting, in a permanent manner; of ſuch importance have theſe people conſidered the independency of the branches of government. In like manner our aſſembly ſhould render the preſident and council, as well as the judges, independent not for three years, which by no means comes up to the florid quotation from the conſtitution, inſerted in the preamble, viz. "that it requires the ſalaries of the juſtices of the ſupreme court, to be fixed, as well as their commiſſions to be independent."

However this article of the conſtitution may be diſregarded at preſent, the time may come when it will be found moſt eſſential and neceſſary. Suppoſe a perſon of overgrown influence, involved in diſputes with his neighbours, gets an aſcendency in our legiſlature; ſuppoſe the judges of the ſupreme court, dependent on this legiſlature, or rather on this demagogue, for their ſalaries from ſeſſion to ſeſſion, I aſk, what may be the conſequence? Notwithſtanding the tranſcendent benefit of trial by jury, will the poor or leſs popular citizens ſtand on equal or ſafe ground?

The bill affords a compariſon, which muſt be humiliating enough to our delegates in Congreſs: they are allowed thirty ſhillings per diem; juſt equal to the allowance of the auditors of public accounts. Our deputies in the great aſſembly of the United States, in whom the ſovereignty of the union is lodged, muſt feel themſelves neglected and diſgraced by this exhibition and contraſt in the public news-papers.

The conſequences of ſuch inadequate and uncertain ſalaries need only be hinted at, when we reflect they are to be paid in money ſo firmly and injudiciouſly connected with the old continental currency, as neceſſarily to depreciate with it, and given by an Aſſembly, who have been ſeriouſly conſidering of a new emiſſion of ſtate money to a very large amount, a meaſure, which, if adopted, I fear many of their conſtituents would ſcarcely conſider as the effect of either ignorance or miſtake, nor for which they would admit of any apology.

I ſhall leave theſe obſervations with my fellow citizens, and purſue the ſubject in the next paper.

A PENNSYLVANIAN.

LONDON.

HOUSE of COMMONS, Monday, November 13.

LORD Mahon begged that he might be favoured with the attention of the houſe, while he called upon them to turn their thoughts upon a matter of the very laſt importance to the ſtate. It is, ſaid he, relating to the Dutch. I am informed, and I call upon Miniſters to ſay whether my information is authentic, that in the month of Auguſt laſt, ſix American traders, being purſued by an Engliſh ſhip of the line, and ſome frigates, took ſhelter in the Dutch iſland of St. Martin near St. Euſtatia. The commodore of the Engliſh ſquadron demanded that the American ſhips ſhould be given up, threatening that if they were not, he would put the whole iſland to fire and ſword. The governor aſked whether what the Engliſh commander threatened was of himſelf, or if he acted in that matter by orders from his court. It appeared that he acted in conſequence of orders from admiral Rodney, whoſe conduct was preſumed to be conformable to the ſentiments of the Britiſh miniſtry.

His lordſhip obſerved upon this affair, if it was true, that it was at once impolitic, and contrary to the law of nations. At a time when ſo many powers were in combination againſt us, it was madneſs to provoke a friendly, at leaſt a neutral power to become our enemy. Our behaviour to the Dutch, in the iſland of St. Martin, was a violation of the law of nations. For ſuppoſe, ſaid he, that the Ruſſians and Dutch were at war, and the Ruſſian fleet ſhould purſue them into the port of London, and thereaten to burn the city if they were not given up, would not we have reaſon to complain of ſuch a conduct? and ought we not to do to others as we would be done by.

Lord George Germaine diſclaimed the doctrine of the ſervants of the crown being obliged to anſwer any queſtions of this kind: at the ſame time, he would give the noble lord all the ſatisfaction in his power, as he was very deſirous of ſatisfying gentlemen, as far as he could, with propriety. He had not received any official accounts of that matter, but he had heard, by private letters, from an iſland in the neighbourhood of St. Martin, that in Auguſt an Engliſh ſhip of war and ſome frigates, had purſued ſome trading veſſels, not knowing to what nation they belonged.

As ſoon as the American veſſels had entered the Dutch harbour in the iſland of St. Martin, they hoiſted American colours, and ſet the Engliſh at defiance. The Engliſh commander had thereupon demanded them, and a diſpute enſued upon the principles of the laws of nations. The Engliſh captain remarked a difference between the caſe of any independent nation ſending their ſhips into a neutral port, and rebellious ſubjects doing the ſame thing: he had uſed threats, and the ſhips had been given up. A repreſentation of this fact had been made to the ſtates of the United Provinces, who were about to ſend over a ſtate of the matter and complaint to this court, when both parties, the Dutch of St. Martin's he meant, and ſir G. Rodney, would have an opportunity of being heard either in accuſation or defence.

Mr. Wm. H. Hartley prefaced a motion which he held in his hand with ſeveral obſervations on the arduous and deplorable ſituation of public affairs. In ſuch circumſtances as the preſent, unanimity alone could ſave us. All the ſons of Britain ſhould, if poſſible, be united in one noble cauſe; that of curbing the ambition of the houſe of Bourbon. If ſome cordial and ſincere offer of reconciliation and friendſhip were held out to America; if ſome baſis could be eſtabliſhed for mutual forbearance; if ſome mutual conceſſions could produce peace, the habits of ancient intercourſe revived, and the proſpect of future advantage, would re-unite Great-Britain with America. He propoſed no ſpecific plan for reconciliation. He only recommended the propoſal of ſome plan or other, of ſuch a plan as might be thought the moſt conducive to bring about the propoſed object. He then gave notice, that on a future day, Thurſday, perhaps, he would make a motion, that an humble addreſs be preſented to his majeſty, a copy of which he read to the houſe. It was of conſiderable length, and contained theſe three things:

1. Many profeſſions of loyalty to his majeſty, and of zeal for the ſupport of the intereſts of this country.
2. A repreſentation of the difficulties Great Britain had to encounter, and of the neceſſity of unanimity to ſuch a vigorous conduct as might lead to a glorious and permanent peace.
3. For that purpoſe, ſome offer or other, dictated by ſincere and cordial good will to the Americans.

For the PENNSYLVANIA PACKET.

THE war that is broke out between England and Holland, is one of thoſe great events which will be either much in our favour, or greatly againſt us. Should the Dutch revive the ſpirit and activity of their anceſtors, which is ſcarcely to be expected, and exert themſelves vigorouſly; and England to be without an ally, to balance the weight of the Dutch, it may give a favourable turn to our affairs. The probability ſeems rather againſt us. It is ſcarcely to be imagined that England would bring another war on her hands, unleſs ſhe had good grounds to expect aſſiſtance. The blow ſhe has given, in Europe and the Weſt-Indies, to the Dutch trade, muſt add greatly to her wealth, ſtrength and ſpirit. It will diſtreſs the Dutch in proportion. In the Eaſt-Indies, the Dutch as little expected war, and were as ittle prepared for it. Should England act as vigorouſly in that part of the world, as ſhe has done in Europe and the Weſt-Indies, ſhe may eaſily poſſeſs herſelf of the moſt valuable parts of the Dutch ſettlements and commerce. She has a large well diſciplined army there. Her peace eſtabliſhment was a ove 4000 national troops, and above 25000 ſeapoys, that is, a corps compoſed of the people of the country, under Britiſh officers and ſergeants. If is probable that ſhe has treated the Dutch, as ſhe did the French, when ſhe took Pondicherry from them, and ſent orders to India for ſtriking ſome capital ſtrokes there, long before ſhe commenced hoſtilities in Europe. If this has happened, England will immediately get poſſeſſion of above half the Dutch Eaſt-India trade, which will prove a new reſource to her for carrying on the war. The Dutch, from the loſs of property, the injury and interruption to their trade, the loſs of ſo many ſeamen as have fallen and will fall into the enemy's hands, the diſtreſs and confuſion among their commercial people, the political diviſions among themſelves, from their reſpective attachments to France and England, are not likely to make any great figure in the war. Perhaps theſe reaſons, the conſideration that they may loſe more than they can get by the war, and that very weighty one, their having above thirty millions ſterling in the Engliſh funds; may induce them to make a ſeparate peace. If that ſhould take place, the terms, would no doubt, be advantageous to England, and injurious to us. It is the more probable that this may happen, becauſe France, the great ally of the Dutch, can be of little or no uſe to them in a ſea war; whereas in a land war, ſhe could eaſily march a body of troops to their aſſiſtance. One thing ſeems pretty certain: If the Dutch carry on the war, they will have very little money to ſpare us: If they make a ſeparate peace, we ſhall get none from them. Inſtead therefore, of amuſing ourſelves with viſionary expectations of aſſiſtance from this or that foreign power, or truſting that this or that event, or any poſſible event, in the courſe of foreign politics, will put a ſpeedy end to the war, let us think and act as becomes men of ſenſe and reſolution. Let us remember, that Britain is contending for every thing that is dear to her. That every inducement of honour, intereſt and revenge, urge her to continue the conteſt, and to make the greateſt exertions, if not to conquer all, yet to recover and retain ſome of the ſtates. Let us then lay our account with what is ſo likely to happen, and expect that the war will ſtill laſt a conſiderable time; but let us likewiſe think, and act as if we thought, that our ſalvation depends on our own Wiſdom, Virtue and Fortitude.

From Rivington's New-York Royal Gazette, dated March 17, 1781.

"NEW-YORK, March 17.

"Laſt Thurſday arrived the ſhip Nancy, captain Miller, who left Graveſend on the 9th of January. Papers by this veſſel inform us that in a very ſhort time after the declaration of war againſt Holland was publiſhed, viz. from December 21 to January 9, eighty ſail of Dutch ſhips, &c. with a man of war of 50 guns, were brought to Portſmouth, and that three very large veſſels, laden with maſts, bound to Breſt, were alſo brought into our harbours. Three hundred and fifty commiſſions againſt the Dutch trade had been already iſſued; the channel ſwarmed with Britiſh privateers; admiral Darby had returned to port, but every ſhip of his late ſquadron fit for ſea, was out on cruiſes: that two 74 gun ſhips, and two frigates, had been detached after ſeveral Duch Eaſt India men, which had ſailed at the inſtant of our manifeſto being publiſhed; that Tereſia, the empreſs queen of Hungary and mother of the preſent emperor of Germany, died on the 29th of November, an event, that, in all probability, will occaſion a convulſion amongſt the European powers, and in its conſequence oblige the houſe of Bourbon to employ their troops for the defence of their own territories.

"Admiral Sir Hugh Palliſer is, we are informed, appointed to the chief command in the Eaſt-Indies. The Duch 50 gun man of war, carried into Portſmouth, was taken, after an hour's conflict, by a Britiſh 30 gun frigate, having 6 men killed.—When the declaration of war againſt Holland was brought to Dover, a French man and a Dutch man offered two hundred guineas for a boat to put them over to Calais, and after hawking their price about the town ſeveral hours, without any effect upon the honeſt inhabitants, they were ſeized by ſome of the ſhippers, with private papers of great moment in their poſſeſſion, and delivered over to the ſafe cuſtody of the proper officer, for a more perfect inveſtigation of their buſineſs and character.

"Yeſterday arrived a veſſel from Portſmouth, in Virginia, which left that port on Tueſday night, and on Wedneſday morning was chaſed by a frigate detached from a fleet, which is preſumed to be that of admiral Arbuthnot, bearing up for Cheſapeak, diſtant about forty miles. A veſſel had arrived laſt Tueſday at Portſmouth from Charles-Town, with a confirmation of ſir George Rodney's having taken poſſeſſion of St. Euſtatius, with a vaſt number of veſſels of the ſeveral nations, the preſent enemies of Great-Britain; and that ſmall ſquadrons had been datached with the like orders againſt the Iſland of Curacoa, &c.

"The following is as accurate a view, as at preſent can be obtained, of the naval force of Great-Britain on the American coaſt, under the command of vice-admiral Arbuthnot; and of France, under M. de'Aſtouches, brigadier des armees navales, general. The latter was ſeen on Sunday laſt, about 30 leagues off the capes of Virginia; at that time the wind not fair for ſtanding into Cheſapeake bay. The former was left forty miles diſtant from Cape Charles, about ſeven o'clock on Wedneſday morning, by the captain of a ſmall veſſel, who departed from the bay on Tueſday night, at which time the French fleet had not made their appearance, nor did this perſon ſee or hear of their being in that vicinity. It is ſaid, the French fleet had embarked 2000 of their troops on board. It is moſt probable that the object of M. d'Aſtouches is, to land the French troops at York-Town, where, it is ſaid, their engineers have been long employed in throwing up works.

BRITISH.	Guns.	FRENCH.	Guns.
London	90	Duc de Bourgone	80
Royal Oak	74	Neptune	74
Bedford	74	Conquerant	74
Robuſt	74	Eville	64
Europe	64	Provence	64
America	64	Jaſon	64
Prudent	64	Ardent	64
Adamant	50	Fantaſque	64
Pearl	32	Gentille	32
Charleſtown	32	Surveillante	32
Iris	32	Hermoine	32
Guadaloupe	28	Guepe	14
Savage	16		

"The Fantaſque left France armed en flute; but now, 'tis ſaid, ſhe is refitted, and brought again into the line."

"KINGSTON, (Jamaica) Feb. 10.

"Saturday laſt arrived his majeſty's ſloop of war De Guuy Tonin, of 16 guns, expreſs from St. Lucia, in conſequence of advice admiral Drake received from Great Britain, by the Childers ſloop of war, of an hoſtile declaration publiſhed in London, by order of the king in council, on the 21ſt of December laſt, againſt the Dutch; admiral ſir G. B. Rodney, with 22 ſail of the line and a number of frigates, was at ſea on a cruize when the Childers arrived at St. Lucia, and a faſt ſailing cutter had been diſpatched, with inſtructions from the miniſtry to him, on the ſubject of this important event."

Philadelphia, March 24.

Extract of a letter from the Preſident of the Council of Georgia, to the Delegates of that State, dated March 2, 1781, from the ſouthern camp.

"Notwithſtanding the moſt arduous and unceaſing efforts on the part of the enemy, to ſuppreſs all oppoſition in our ſtate, I have the pleaſure to inform you, that, ſo far from having accompliſhed it, we are more and more convinced they never will. We have at this time three companies in the ſtate, who bid defiance to their arts and to their arms. Captain M'Koy keeps poſt in the great ſwamps below Auguſta, and intercepts the Savannah trade both in the river and road, and cuts off all communication except by large parties. Captain Boyakin keeps poſt in the woods ſouthward of Auguſta towards Ogechee, and prevents in a great meaſure the intercourſe between the enemy and the unfriendly Creeks; and captain Dunn patroles the country above Auguſta, to cover the Whigs in Wilkes from ſurprize, twenty of whom have been ſeized and confined as hoſtages; and they occaſionally join and act together. Repeated attempts have been made to diſperſe theſe corps, without effect; and colonel Twiggs, who has been in with a flag, and who was way-laid on his return and ſeveral perſons killed, has no doubt they will be able to continue in arms: for having a perfect knowledge of the country, and being entirely light, they can always avoid fighting a ſuperior force. Beſides theſe, there are upwards of five hundred men in arms out of the ſtate, who have done much and eſſential ſervice. This oppoſition, however honorable and neceſſary, has not been made or continued but with ſevere perſonal ſufferings and great loſs. Many of our brave and virtuous countrymen, both officers and men, have fallen ſince the ſurrender of Charles-Town, and the families of all have experienced the greateſt hardſhips and want. By Williamſon's ſhameful ſubmiſſion we were obliged to retreat one month afterwards thro' the midſt of the enemy, in the courſe of which we had ſeveral ſevere but ſucceſsful conflicts. In November laſt the enemy ſeized our property, and drove our families out of the country, without ſuffering them to bring the means of travelling or ſubſiſtence: and Mrs. Heard had to walk ſeveral days before ſhe got to me. In addition to theſe things, many of the men have been wounded; and are all deſtitute of neceſſary apparel, as well as of the means of procuring it: but all are determined, in all poſſible events, to perſevere. Should we ſucceed againſt Cornwallis, of which there are hopes, we ſhall puſh to Auguſta immediately, as indeed we ſhall at any rate, when the French fleet goes to the ſouthward."

By His Excellency JOSEPH REED, Eſquire, Preſident, and the Supreme Executive COUNCIL of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania.

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS the following named perſons, late, and heretofore inhabitants of this ſtate, that is to ſay; Jonathan Adams, (Snuff maker,) and Suſanna his wife, now or late of the townſhip of Germantown; now or late of the county of Philadelphia: And Joſeph Paxton, yeoman, now or late of the townſhip of Middletown; John Reid, now or late a military officer in the Britiſh ſervice, now or late of the Townſhip of Tinicum; and Samuel Harvey, yeoman, now or late of the townſhip of Upper Makefield; all now or late of the county of Bucks: And Richard Buffington, the elder, yeoman, now or late of the townſhip of Eaſt Bradford; Henry Gordon, now or late a military officer in the Britiſh ſervice, now or late of the townſhip of Kennett; and Stephen Anderſon and Benjamin Fincher, yeomen, now or late of the townſhip of New-Garden; all now or late of the county of Cheſter: and Chriſtian Vought, Apothecary, now or late of the borough of Lancaſter; and Nicholas Houſſecker, yeoman, now or late of the townſhip of Lebanon: both now or late of the county of Lancaſter; and Martin Blackford, yeoman, now or late of the townſhip of Warrington; now or late of the county of York: and Samuel Lindſay, yeoman, now or late of the townſhip of Guilford; now or late of the county of Cumberland: and Thomas Hughes, yeoman, now or late of the townſhip of Auguſta; now or late of the county of Northumberland: and Alexander Roſs, yeoman; now or late of the townſhip of Pitt; now or late of the county of Weſtmoreland: have ſeverally adhered to, and knowingly and willingly aided and aſſiſted the enemies of this ſtate, and of the United States of America, by having joined their armies within this ſtate, or elſewhere. We the Supreme Executive Council aforeſaid, by virtue of certain powers and authorities to us given, by an act of General Aſſembly, intitled "An act for the attainder of divers traitors, if they render not themſelves by a certain day; and for veſting their eſtates in this commonwealth; and for more effectually diſcovering the ſame; and for aſcertaining and ſatisfying the lawful debts and claims thereupon:" Do hereby ſtrictly charge and require the ſaid Jonathan Adams, and Suſanna his wife, Joſeph Paxton, Samuel Harvey, Richard Buffington, the elder, Stephen Anderſon, Benjamin Fincher, Chriſtian Vought, Nicholas Houſſecker, Martin Blackford, Samuel Lindſay, Thomas Hughes, and Alexander Roſs, to render themſelves reſpectively, to ſome or one of the Juſtices of the Supreme Court, or of the Juſtices of the Peace of one of the counties within this ſtate, on or before Thurſday the tenth day of May next enſuing, and alſo abide their legal trial for ſuch their treaſons: And we do in like manner require the ſaid John Reed and Henry Gordon to render themſelves reſpectively to ſome one of the Juſtices aforeſaid, on or before Thurſday the firſt day of November next enſuing; and alſo abide their legal trial for ſuch their treaſons, on pain that every of them, the ſaid Jonathan Adams and Suſanna his wife, Joſeph Paxton, John Ried, Samuel Harvey, Richard Buffington, the elder, Henry Gordon, Stephen Anderſon, Benjamin Fincher, Chriſtian Vought, Nicholas Houſſecker, Martin Blackford, Samuel Lindſay, Thomas Hughes and Alexander Roſs, not rendering himſelf as aforeſaid, and abiding the trial aforeſaid, ſhall from and after the ſaid tenth day of May, and firſt day of November, reſpectively, ſtand and be attainted of high treaſon to all intents and purpoſes, and ſhall ſuffer ſuch pains and penalties, and undergo all ſuch forfeitures, as perſons attainted of high treaſon ought to do: And all the faithful ſubjects of this State, are to take notice of this Proclamation, and govern themſelves accordingly.

GIVEN by order of the Council, under the Hand of his Excellency JOSEPH REED, Eſquire, Preſident, and the Seal of the State, at Philadelphia, this twentieth Day of March, in the Year of our Lord One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Eighty-one.

JOSEPH REED, Preſident.

Atteſt. T. MATLACK, Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

In COUNCIL, Philadelphia, March 23d, 1781.

Whereas by the inſtructions of this board, dated the 2d day of January laſt, the ſeveral commiſſioners of taxes were directed to cauſe reports of their proceedings on ſaid law entitled, "An act to compleat the quota of the federal army aſſigned to this ſtate," to be made to the council on or before the firſt day of April next:

Reſolved, That the ſaid commiſſioners be informed, that a ſtrict and punctual compliance is expected to the ſaid inſtructions; and that the ſeveral juſtices of the peace, lieutenants and ſub-lieutenants, who have been employed in the execution of ſaid law, do forthwith make return to the commiſſioners, and deliver the ſeveral recruits, by them engaged, to the commanding officer at the ſeveral places of rendezvous of the Pennſylvania line; taking receipts from ſuch officer for every ſuch recruit, which are alſo to be forwarded to this board, with the duplicate of the inliſtment.

Extract from the minutes,

T. MATLACK, Secretary.

The Commiſſioners appointed to examine and burn the old continental Money, called in by tax, have proceeded in the buſineſs, and according to order of Congreſs have burnt three millions three hundred and two thouſand three hundred and nine dollars and one third of a dollar; and the public are informed, that there are large ſums in the ſeveral offices ready for the ſame purpoſe.

THE perſons holding Bank Notes bearing intereſt, dated on or before the 10th of September, 1780, are requeſted to bring them in for payment, with intereſt to the 22d inſt. And thoſe who have notes, on demand, are deſired to apply immediately, for the ſame purpoſe, as the accounts will be finally cloſed in a few days.

BANK March 22d, 1781.

On FRIDAY,

The 30th Inſtant, at TEN o'clock in the Forenoon, on Meſſrs. Willing and Morris's Wharf,

Will be Sold by Public Auction,

Five Thouſand Buſhels of

OATS, in Sacks,

Being the Cargo of the Prize Brigantine HOPE, taken by the Letter of Marque Ship Delaware, Captain Prole: And

On Saturday the 31ſt Inſtant,

At 6 o'clock in the Evening,

At the Coffee-houſe,

Will be Sold by Public Auction,

THE SAID

Prize Brigantine Hope,

With all her Tackle, Apparel and Furniture, agreeable to an Inventory to be ſeen at the place of ſale.

By Order of the Court of Admiralty,

March 24. CLEMENT BIDDLE, Marſhal.

Philadelphia, March 24. 1781.

Notice is hereby given, That I

have compleated the SALES of the Prize Brigantine CHANCE and CARGO, taken by the Privateer Brigantine ARIEL, Captain MATTHEW LAWLER; and am ready to make diſtribution of the PROCEEDS, according to the Decree of the Court of Admiralty.

All intereſted in the Diſtribution of the ſaid Prize, or who have any Charges againſt the ſame, are deſired to make their Claims, at my Office, in Front-ſtreet, near the Coffee-houſe, within THREE Days from the Date hereof. CLEMENT BIDDLE, Marſhal.

Port of Philadelphia, Pennſylvania, ſs.

To ALL whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, That a Court of Admiralty will be held at the Admiralty-Office, in Arch-ſtreet, between Third and Fourth ſtreets, in Philadelphia, on the 28th day of March inſtant, at 10 o'clock in the Forenoon of the ſame day, for the Trial of the Brig or Veſſel called the AMELIA, &c. burthen about 100 tons, commanded by Robert Lindſay, taken on her intended voyage from St. Chriſtophers to Glaſgow, ſent into this Port and libelled againſt as prize, by FREDERICK FOLGER and THOMAS COLE, (qui tam, &c.) To the end, that the owner or owners, or any perſons concerned therein, may appear and ſhew cauſe, if any they have, why a decree ſhould not paſs purſuant to the prayer of the libel, &c.

By Order of the Judge,

ANDREW ROBESON, Regiſter.

Port of Philadelphia, Pennſylvania, ſs.

To ALL whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, That a Court of Admiralty will be held at the Admiralty-Office, in Arch-ſtreet, between Third and Fourth-ſtreets, in Philadelphia, on the fourth day of April next, at ten o'clock in the Forenoon of the ſame day, for the trial of the Schooner or Veſſel called the Unity, &c. laden with flour and bar-iron, lately re-taken at ſea, ſent into this Port and libelled againſt, by WOOLMAN SUTTON, (qui tam, &c.) To the intent, that the owner or owners, or any perſons concerned therein, may appear and ſhew cauſe, if any they have, why a decree ſhould not paſs purſuant to the prayer of the libel, &c.

By Order of the Judge,

ANDREW ROBESON, Regiſter.

Madeira Wine,

By the pipe and quarter-cask,

TO BE SOLD,

Reaſonable, for Bills of Exchange on Europe, by

Adam Zantzinger,

in Market-ſtreet, nearly oppoſite the old goal.

Wanted a Servant,

who underſtands cooking, and a BOY to wait on table, and take care of horſes. They can procure good wages in ſpecie, by applying to the Printer.

WANTED in a good family in this City, two hired Servants, well recommended, to whom good wages will be given, one to be a good cook, and the other as a waiter and houſe ſervant. For terms apply to the Printer.

WANTS A PLACE,

A Woman who would be willing to ſerve in a ſmall family, either in the capacity of a houſe-keeper, cook or chamber-maid, and who can be well recommended. Enquire of the Printer.

WANTED TO RENT,

A Houſe, with at leaſt ſix

good Rooms, excluſive of Back buildings, in a healthy, airy part of the city; if a Coach-houſe and Stables can be had with, or near, it will be a recommendation. The Rent will be paid in Bills of Exchange, or any kind of Money that will ſuit the Owner. Enquire of the Printer.

Philadelphia, March 24, 1781.

By virtue of a Writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed, Will be SOLD, by Public Vendue, on WEDNESDAY, the Fourth Day of April next, at Six o'clock in the Afternoon, at the Coffee-houſe,

Two Brick Meſſuages or Tenements,

and Lot or Piece of Ground thereunto belonging, ſituate on the corner of Oak and Crab-ſtreets, in the diſtrict of Southwark; containing, in breadth, on Oak ſtreet, aforeſaid, 100 feet, and in depth on Crab-ſtreet, aforeſaid, 60 feet, bounded eaſtward by Crab-ſtreet, and weſtward and northward by ground of William Shippen, ſubject to a ground rent of ten pounds ſterling, per annum. Taken in execution, at the ſuit of James Brown againſt Chriſtopher Lamb.

WILLIAM WILL, Sheriff.

N. B. There is three years ground rent and five months taxes due thereon, which the purchaſer muſt pay.

Alſo, To be ſold, at ſaid Time and Place,

A Shallop, named the Lilly,

With her Sails, Rigging, &c. Attached at the ſuit of Matthew Jones againſt Joſeph Elliot.

WILLIAM WILL, Sheriff.

N. B. Said Shallop lies in Darby-creek, near the houſe of Matthew Jones.

Five Hard Dollars Reward.

RAN away the 11th inſtant, from the Subſcriber, a Negro Man named HARRY, of a yellow complexion, about five feet ſeven inches high, ſtoops a little, and has a large wen on one of his ſhoulders, talks very much when in liquor; had on when he went away, a brown coatee, two waiſtcoats, one blue, the other ſtriped linſey, leather breeches and blue ſtockings. He has been ſince ſeen, and has changed his apparel: Had on when ſeen, a ſailor's blue jacket, trowſers and woolen cap. Whoever brings home ſaid Negro, ſhall have the above reward, and five hard dollars more for diſcovering who hath harboured him.

March 20. GEORGE MEADE.

N. B. All Maſters of veſſels and others, are requeſted not to harbour ſaid Negro.

GODOLPHIN,

A Full ſized beautiful Bay, is inferior in blood and figure to no horſe in America: He ſtands at the middle ferry on Schuylkill, from the 1ſt of April to the 1ſt of June, and the remainder of the ſeaſon at Trovos, in Bucks county; to cover Mares at Two Guineas the leap, or Four Guineas the ſeaſon.

Godolphin was bred by old colonel Baylor, and was got by old Fearnought out of Jenny Diſmal: Fearnought's ſire was Regulus, a famous colt of the Godolphin Arabian's: Jenny Diſmal was got by Old Diſmal, who won a ſweep-ſtake of one thouſand guineas, and five king's plates, without ever being beat. His line was the Godolphin Arabian. Jenny Diſmal's dam was got by lord Godolphin's Whitefoot, in 1774. The only time Godolphin ever ran, he beat Traveller, a celebrated colt of colonel Lloyd's, a match for four hundred guineas at Lead's-Town. He ſince received forfeit, from ſir Peyton Skipwith's horſe Figure.

The money muſt poſitively be paid before the Mares are taken away. J. WILKINSON.

N. B. Good paſturage may be had at Trovos, at Seven Shillings and Six-pence ſpecie per week.

TO BE LET,

A convenient Wharf and Lot of

GROUND, with a two ſtory Frame HOUSE, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Swanſon-ſtreet, Southwark, extending to the river Delaware, ſuitable for a lumber or board yard. For terms apply to REUBEN HAINES.

Was taken out of a Shop in

Market-ſtreet, on Friday laſt, Ten and a half yards of CALICOE, ſuppoſed by miſtake, as the perſon paid but for three yards, and as they are known, it is expected they will ſhortly return it rather than be expoſed.

N B. To convince the perſon ſhe is known, the ſame day ſhe purchaſed half a dozen ſilver Tea Spoons from a ſilver ſmith.

TO BE LET,

Fifteen acres of Meadow, on a

Loan, within two miles of this town, on the Germantown road. Enquire of Mrs Allen in Cheſnut-ſtreet, at the corner of Sixth-ſtreet.

TO BE SOLD,

Sundry Lots, in this City, on

Lombard, Front, Second and South-ſtreets: Alſo, A few LOTS in the Diſtrict of Southwark.

TO BE LET,

The Manſion Houſe of the late

JOSEPH WHARTON, in Southwark, and that large WHARF and STORES near the Sweed's Church. For Terms apply to CHARLES WHARTON, one of the Executors to the Eſtate of Joſeph Wharton, deceaſed.

Wanted in the Univerſity,

a third TUTOR for the Latin School; an ASSISTANT for the Mathematical School, and one WRITING-MASTER. Thoſe who are qualified, and chooſe to be employed as above, may apply to Mr. JAMES DAVIDSON, at the Univerſity.

Drugs, Medicines, and Painters COLOURS, &c. To be Sold, By Chriſtopher, junr. and Charles Marſhall,

At their old Medicinal and Colour STORE, the ſign of the Golden Ball and Apothecaries Arms, in Cheſnut-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

Amongſt which are,

ANTIMON. Crud,
Calomel,
Cantharides,
Colocynth,
Cort. Peruvian,
Caſcarilla,
Flo. Chamœmel,
Fol. Senœ Alexr.
Gum Aloes,
Ammon,
Arabic
Aſſafœtid,
Camphor,
Galbanum,
Myrha,
Opium,
Ichthyocolla,
Magneſia Alb.
Manna,
Merc. Dulc.
Viv. Crud,
Emetic Flav.
Ol. Lavendul.
Rorifmarin,
Vitriol,
Rad. Caryoph Amer.
Chinœ,
Galengal,
Gentian,
Jalap,
Ipecacoan.
Rheei,
Sarſaparill.
Sal. Epſom,
Glauber,
Nitrum,
Sem. Aniſi,
Suc. Glycyrrhizœ,
Sulph. Flor.
Vav.
Tart. Cremor,
Emetic,
Vitriol Alb.
Rom, &c. &c.

Patent Medicines, viz.

BATEMAN's Drops,
Britiſh Oil,
Turlington's Balſam,
Daffy's and Squire's Elixir,
Godfrey's Cordial,
Anderſon's and Hooper's Pills,
Walker's Jeſuit Drops and Electuary.
Greencough's Tinctures for Scurvey in the Gums and Tooth-ach,
Bitters, &c.

ALSO, Painters Colours, viz.

WHITE Lead,
Spaniſh Brown,
Yellow Oker,
Venetian Red,
Verdigreaſe, common and Diſtilled,
Umber,
Pruſſian Blue,
Vermillion,
Drop Lake,
King's Yellow,
Roſe Pink,
Carmine,
Blue Biſe and Verditer,
Ivory and Lampblack,
WITH
Linſeed Oil,
Bruſhes,
Tools,
Camel's Hair and Black Lead Pencils,
Gold Leaves and Dutch Metal,
GLASS of moſt Sizes for Pictures, Houſes and Cabbin Windows, with Glazier's Diamonds and Putty,
Blue Smalt and Magnes for Potters,
Crocus Martis and Putty for poliſhing,
Pumice-ſtone,
Froſts,
Crucibles,
Vials, &c.

N. B. Phyſician's PRESCRIPTIONS faithfully compounded, Boxes of Medicines for Ships or private Families living remote from a Doctor, carefully put up with ſuitable Directions; and our country Cuſtomers may depend on their Orders being particularly attended to.

A Farm in Horſham townſhip,

containing 106 acres of good Land; whereon William Jameſon now lives; it joins Graham Park and the County Line, To be Sold by GERARD WILLIAM BEEKMAN, in Second-ſtreet, between Spruce and Walnut-ſtreets.

TO BE SOLD,

Thirty-five Acres of exceeding

good LAND, in Paſſyunk townſhip, diſtant between two and three miles from the Court-houſe, being part of that elegant and well-known Place formerly owned by Mr. JOHN ROUSE, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Rouſe's lane. The whole will be divided into Lots of five or ſeven acres each, or ſold together, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſer. If divided into Lots, each Lot will have a front upon the ſaid lane, and nearly one half part of each Lot fronting the lane, will conſiſt of good upland meadow, and the remainder may, at a ſmall expence, be converted into meadow, as it has been well manured yearly for ſome years paſt, and a great deal of dung has been hauled on it lately. For terms of ſale apply to Benjamin Hemings, at his livery-ſtable in Fourth-ſtreet, between Lombard and South-ſtreets, near the new Play-houſe, or to Aſheton Humphreys, eſquire, at his office in Black-horſe alley, near Front-ſtreet.

N. B. Said HEMINGS begs leave to inform the Public in general, and his Friends and former Cuſtomers in particular, that he has again opened his LIVERY-STABLE, and keeps Horſes by the day, week, month or year, at as moderate a Price as the Times will admit.

Stolen, the laſt Evening, from a

LADY's Chamber, a handſome enamelled WATCH, with Dutch Paintings at the bottom, a ſmall Gold Seal, Steel Chain, and encloſed with a Snagreen Caſe. The Lady hopes it will be ſtoped if offered for ſale. A conſiderable Reward ſhall be given if the Watch is delivered to the Printer, and no queſtions aſked.

Alſo, a large Reward will be given for a TRUNK of worn SILKS, LINENS, &c. which were plundered during the laſt ſummer, from a New-York flag going to Virginia, by a veſſel from Egg-harbour. The Silks, &c. belonging to the Family of a Member of Congreſs from Virginia. A Proſecution will be commenced againſt the piratical Commander of this veſſel, who is known, if the Trunk, &c. are not ſpeedily diſcovered to the Printer, that the Owner may get them. March 5.

GRAND LODGE, Philadelphia, March 7, 1781.

Notice is hereby given, that a

Grand Quarterly COMMUNICATION of the Lodges under the Juriſdiction of the Grand Warrant of Pennſylvania, will be held at the Grand Lodge Room, in Lodge-alley, on MONDAY the 26th inſtant, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon; when and where ſuch Bretheren, as by the wholſome Rules of Maſonry ſhould be preſent, are requeſted to attend.

By Order of the Right Worſhipful Grand Maſter,
WM. MOORE SMITH, D. Grand Secretary.

The Members of the United Illinois and Ouabache Land Companies

are requeſted to take notice that their quarterly meeting will be held, agreeable to the articles, on Monday, the 26th of March, at 6 o'clock in the evening, at the City-Tavern, in Philadelphia. WILLIAM MOORE SMITH, ſec.

To be Sold, ſeparate or together,

An elegant Bay HORSE, five years old this ſpring, 14 hands and an inch high: Alſo, a Bay MARE, ſix years old this ſpring, 14 and a half hands high. They are both excellent Saddle HORSES; they have been drove together in a Phæton, but being too light, the owner, from that conſideration, is induced to part with them: they are to be ſeen at Mrs. Plumſted's Stables, in Union-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets, and by enquiring next door above the ſtable the terms may be known. March 12.

Frederick county, Virginia, February 28, 1781

Twenty ſilver Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY the 24th of June laſt, from Marlborough Iron-Works, a Negroe MAN, named TIM, about 35 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, a thick well-ſet fellow, was cropped by order of Loudon court: had on when he went away an old grey cloth jacket, tow linen ſhirt and trowſers and new ſhoes; he was raiſed on the honourable colonel Burwell's eſtate, on Shennandoah, and afterwards belonged to colonel Powell, and afterwards to Samuel Love, both of Loudon county, where he has been ſeen ſkulking ſince he went off. Alſo, abſconded from ſaid Works, on the 10th of December laſt, that noted runaway Negroe, WILL; he formerly belonged to Lawrence Snapp, by whom he was purchaſed of Henry Bradford, of Blandenſburg, in the year 1773; he is about 24 years of age, near 6 feet high, ſtraight limbed and rather ſlim made, has large eyes, and turns up the whites of them remarkably when ſpoken to: had on and took with him a ſuit of blue cloaths, a brown waiſtcoat, a coarſe ſhirt, two pair of yarn ſtockings, an old hat and ſhoes; is ſuppoſed to have ſtolen a brown Horſe, near 14 hands high, the hair rubbed off by the traces and collar, has a ſtar and ſnip, his off hind foot white, with ſome white on his near hind foot. Any perſon ſecuring ſaid Negroes, ſo that I get them again, ſhall receive Eight Dollars for each or either of them, and Four Dollars for the Horſe, and reaſonable Charges if brought home.

DAVID PANCOAST.

N. B. Recruiting officers and captains of veſſels are deſired to be cautious of engaging them, as WILL has heretofore impoſed on a military corps, and ſaid TIM is a greater rogue if poſſible.

TO BE LET,

Fifteen Acres of Graſs-Ground,

near the City.

Apply to JOHN or TENCH COXE. Feb. 14.

TO BE SOLD,

The following Plantations in

Bucks county, 20 miles from this city, and about one and a half miles from the Croſs-roads, viz:

One containing 204 acres of Land, 20 acres of which is meadow, 60 acres woodland, with very good improvements thereon, now in the tenure of the Reverend Mr. Irwin:

One containing about 50 acres, good Land, with a Grift-mill thereon, now in the tenure of Edward Taylor. For Terms of Sale apply to JOHN CAMPBELL, at the corner of Market and Water-ſtreets.

TENCH COXE,

Has for Sale, in Walnut-ſtreet, near Second-ſtreet, Old Sherry, Engliſh Cheeſe, Bottled Porter, Spaniſh white Sugar, Brown ditto, Spaniſh Snuff: Alſo, ſome fine ſhirting Linens, Cambricks, Lawns, Nankeens, Broadcloth, Bindings, Pink and Sky-blue Gauzes; and a Quantity of Indian Corn.

Bills of Exchange on France,

London, Amſterdam and St. Euſtatia,

TO BE SOLD,

By Haym Solomons, Broker:

He alſo receives Bills, or any Merchandize to ſell on commiſſion, and may be met with at JACOB MIERS's in Front-ſtreet, next door to Stephen Shewell's, facing Pewter-platter-alley, in the forenoon and afternoon He will alſo attend from twelve to two at the Coffee-houſe. Thoſe gentlemen who ſhall pleaſe to favour him with their commands, may depend upon the greateſt care and punctuality.

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS the honourable Thomas M'Kean, eſquire, chief juſtice, William Auguſtus Atlee, eſquire, ſecond juſtice, John Evans, eſquire, third juſtice, and George Bryan, eſquire, fourth juſtice of the ſupreme court, and of the courts of oyer and terminer and general goal delivery for the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, have iſſued their precept, bearing date the third day of this inſtant March, to me directed, for holding a court of oyer and terminer and general goal delivery at the State-houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, for the city and county of Philadelphia, on Monday, the ninth day of April next. Notice is hereby given to all juſtices of the peace, the coroner, eſcheators and conſtables, within the ſaid city and county, that they be then and there in their own perſons, with their rolls, records, indictments, and other remembrances, to do thoſe things, which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done. Alſo all they who will proſecute againſt the priſoners, that are or then ſhall be in the goal of the ſaid city and county, are to be then and there, to proſecute againſt them, as ſhall be juſt. Dated at Philadelphia, the third day of March, in the year of our Lord, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-one, and in the fifth year of American Independence.

WILLIAM WILL, Sheriff.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

To ALL whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Court of Admiralty will be held, at the Admiralty-office in Arch-ſtreet, between Third and Fourth-ſtreets, on the 31ſt day of March, inſtant, for the Trial of the Brigantine ELIZABETH, her Tackle, Apparel, Furniture and Proviſions, lately commanded by John Goodwin, and libelled againſt as Prize by JOHN PRINGLE and BERTLES SHEE. To the Intent that the Owner or Owners, or any Perſons concerned therein, may appear and ſhew cauſe, if any they have, why a Decree ſhould not paſs purſuant to the Prayer of the Libel, &c.

By order of the Judge,
ANDREW ROBESON, Regiſter.

Radnor, March 2d, 1781.

To be Sold by Public Vendue,

The 29th of this inſtant, at the Dwelling-houſe of the ſubſcriber, living at the ſign of the Sorrel-horſe, on the Lancaſter road, about 13 miles from Philadelphia, the following Goods and Chattels, viz.

Horſes, Cows, Sheep and Swine,

Implements of Huſbandry, Beds and Bedding, Tables, Chairs: Likewiſe, A variety of other Houſhold and Tavern Furniture, Grain in the ground, a quantity of Hay, and a variety of other Articles too tedious to mention. The Conditions to be made known on the Day of Sale; and ſaid Vendue to continue from day to day till the whole is ſold, by

JACOB WAGGONER.

Whereas complaint has been

made to the commiſſioners for the city and county of Philadelphia, by the collectors of the continental taxes in Dock-ward, that they cannot procure or obtain the taxes due on ſundry lots, ſituate on the north ſide of South-ſtreet, in ſaid Ward, the property of Barron, Hurſt, and Company: NOTICE is therefore given, that unleſs the above named perſons, or their certain attornies or agents, diſcharge and pay the taxes juſtly due on ſaid eſtates, on or before the 13th day of June next, enſuing the date hereof, ſo much of the premiſes will be ſold as may be ſufficient to diſcharge ſaid taxes, with coſt, agreeable to the laws of this commonwealth. Given under our hands, this 9th day of March, 1781.

JOHN BROOKE,
PRESTLEY BLAKISTON,
GUNNING BEDFORD,
} Commiſſioners.

TAKEN up, treſpaſſing, in the diſtrict of Southwark, a White HORSE, without any mark diſtinguiſhable, and has been frequently breaking into incloſures during this winter. The owner is deſired to call at the Bull's Head, in Strawberry-alley, pay the damage and charges, and take him away, or he will be expoſed for ſale in ten days from the date hereof.

March 12. BENJAMIN MYERS.

TO BE SOLD,

Several Lots of Ground in the

City of Philadelphia, viz. Two Lots 20 feet front and 162 feet deep, joining each other, ſituate on the north ſide of Union ſtreet, about half way between Second and Third-ſtreets; three ditto, each 20 feet front and 80 feet deep, lay together on the ſame ſide of Union-ſtreet, near to Third-ſtreet; two ditto, joining each other, 20 feet 6 inches in front on Third-ſtreet, and in depth 120 feet: one of theſe Lots has a Brick Stable erected thereon, and lays againſt the ends of the three laſt deſcribed Lots, and form an L. The whole clear of ground-rent. They will be ſold together or ſeparate, as will beſt ſuit purchaſers. For terms apply to SAMUEL WETHERILL, junior, in Philadelphia, or to JOSEPH WETHERILL, in Burlington.

All thoſe indebted to the eſtate

of JOSEPH WARNER, late of this city, Heel and Laſt maker, deceaſed, are deſired to make ſpeedy payment; and all thoſe that have any accounts or demand againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring them in, to ANN WARNER, Executrix, and BENJAMIN PASCHALL, eſquire, and JOSEPH GRAISBURY, Executors, on or before the 15th day of June next.

Philadelphia: Printed and Sold by DAVID C. CLAYPOOLE.

TUESDAY, MARCH 27, 1781.

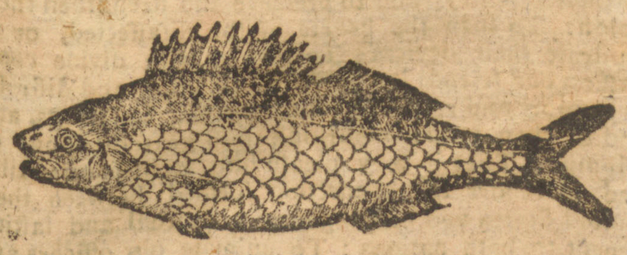
THE

Pennsylvania Packet

OR, THE

GENERAL ADVERTISER.

VOL. X.] PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY AND SATURDAY. [NUMB. 719.



Fishing Tackle

Of all sorts, for Use of either SEA or RIVER,
MADE AND SOLD
By Edward Pole,

In Market street, near the Court house, Philadelphia, viz.

Red ceder, dogwood, hickory and other fishing Rods, of various sorts and sizes, either plain or ringed; hair, silk, and hemp Lines of any length, either for fly, trolling or bottom fishing, all ready fitted; Drepseas, for sea or river, compleat; Trimmers for pike fishing; a variety of cork Floats, with either swan or goose Quills; silk-worms Gut, Weed and Indian-grass; Leads of various patterns; best watch-spring, kerby and common Fishing Hooks of all sizes, either loose or ready hung on silk, hair, or Indian-grass; casting Mennew, landing and scoop Netts, with a great variety of other Fishing Tackle.

Any Gentlemen going, on parties of fishing, either to Black-Point, sea, river, or any other place, may be compleatly furnished, or have Tackle made of any particular kind or pattern, on a very short notice.

N. B. As he has a very general and compleat Assortment of the very best kind of Fishing Tackle, he flatters himself he is able to serve the Public with better Tackle, and on as low terms as any other in the city.

ALSO,

Two fishing Seines to be exchanged for Wood or other Country Produce.

Also, to be Sold, a Variety of

Military Stores,

For Privateers and other armed Vessels, such as,

Rammers, Spunges, Worms and Ladles, Sheepskins, Priming-wires and Bits, round and double-headed Cannon Shot, musket and cannon Cartridges, musket and cannon Cartridge Boxes, Budge Barrels, Cutlasses, Boarding Pikes, Poll Axes, Formers Grape Shot ready made up, Linstocks, False-fire Stocks, Match Rope, Spunge Nails, Powder Horns, Lanthorns, Handcuffs, Spiking Mallets, Gunners Handspikes, Brimstone, Boathooks, Marlingspikes, Padlocks, Lamp-black, Linseed Oil, Loglines and Reels, Muskets and Pistols, Oil Flints, Drums and Fifes, Twine, Marling and Sail Needles and Palms, hand and deepsea Lines, Hand Pumps, Tallow, Tar, and Paint Brushes, Mops, Tinder Boxes, Tin Quarts, Pints, Halfpints, &c. Black Jacks, Coffee Pots, Tea Kettles, Sauce Pans, Spoons, Dishes, Bowls, Platters, Mess Kids and Cans, Fryingpans, Gridirons, Fleshforks, Ladles, Knives and Forks, Steelyards, &c. of all sorts, &c. &c. &c.

ALSO, Carpenters, Coopers, and Armourers TOOLS of all sorts: With a great Variety of other Articles suitable for shipping.

All Orders, for any of the above Articles, will be carefully attended to and punctually complied with.

N. B. Was cut loose and set adrift, out of Clifford's dock, a large LOG of Poplar Wood, ten feet long and three feet over, cut at the small end with a crosscut, and the other end, being the but of the tree, is cut with an axe. Any person having taken it up, and will deliver it to the owner again, will be rewarded for their trouble, by applying as above.

ALL Persons indebted to the estate of DARBY SAVAGE, deceased, either by bond, note or book debt, are hereby desired to make immediate payment to the subscriber, in Fourth street, near the new chapel; and all Persons having any demands against said estate, are likewise desired to exhibit their accounts, on or before the first day of May next, in order that they may be settled, by

ANN SAVAGE, Executrix.
BRYAN O'HARA,
JOHN DUGAN,
JOSEPH CASSIN, } Executors.

COUNTRY SEAT.
TO BE LET,

A convenient two story Brick HOUSE and KITCHEN, in good repair, situate in Turner's lane, about three miles from the city of Philadelphia, with 15 acres of good land, good orchard, with a variety of good fruit. Possession to be given immediately. Enquire of Mrs. CARMICK, in Chesnut street, above Fourth-street.

N. B. A convenient STABLE, in Efrey's alley, to be let. Enquire as above.

TO BE LET,
And may be entered on the Twenty-first of March,
That noted TAVERN, known by

The Sign of the Buck,

On the Five Mile Round, two and a half miles from the city of Philadelphia, with the Gardens and Orchards belonging thereto. No person need apply, except he intends keeping a good Tavern, and will pay half a year's Rent down, before possession is given. For farther particulars, enquire of

JOHN LEVINS, in Market-street.

Just Imported into this City, immediately from Holland, A great Variety of

Roots of Flowers,

For the Pleasure Garden; of Bulbous Roots, undoubtedly the greatest Variety ever imported in America, such as

Tulips, Hyacinths, Narcessus, Daffadel Lillies,

And all other the most admired Bulbous Flowers now in esteem in the best Gardens in Europe. The Bulbs are flowering Roots, and in excellent condition: Likewise an excellent parcel of the Ranonculus, Anamones, &c. Also, a great variety of the most admired FLOWER SEEDS, and a compleat assortment of SEEDS for Kitchen Gardens, of all sorts; all which were collected last fall, out of the most famous Gardens in Holland.

Enquire next door to General PHILIP DE HAAS, in Third-street near Race-street.

A Farm to be sold, pleasantly situated in a healthy part of the country, in Richland township, Bucks county, containing about 200 acres, a suitable proportion of which is cleared, and sufficient meadow already made: There on the premises, a good dwelling House, Barn, Cow-houses and Stables, and a remarkable fine Orchard. The whole is under good fence; and in proper order. For terms apply to

CHARLES LOGAN.

ALL Persons, having any Demands, against the Estate of JOSEPH NORRIS, late of Germantown, are desired, for the last time, to produce their Accounts for settlement; and all Persons indebted to said Estate, to make immediate payment to the subscriber, WM. COATS, Administrator.

AND, all Persons Indebted to the Estate of SARAH NORRIS, late of Philadelphia, deceased, either in Book debt, Note, or otherwise, are hereby requested to make immediate Payment to the subscribers; and those that have any Accounts against her, are desired to bring them in, in order that they may be settled, by

WILLIAM COATS,
And BENJAMIN JANUARY, } Administrators.

FOR SALE,

A well-tuned Harpsicord, and a Mahogany BED-CHAIR. Enquire of the Printer.

Best Lamp and Tanners Oil;
JAMAICA SPIRITS,
In Hogsheads;
Madeira Wine, and Port Wine
By the Cask or Dozen;
Imported and To be Sold, By

Josiah Hewes,

In Chesnut street.

GODOLPHIN,

A Full sized beautiful Bay, is inferior in blood and figure to no horse in America: He stands at the middle ferry on Schuylkill, from the 1st of April to the 1st of June, and the remainder of the season at Trovos, in Bucks county; to cover Mares at Two Guineas the leap, or Four Guineas the season.

Godolphin was bred by old colonel Baylor, and was got by old Fearnought out of Jenny Dismal; Fearnought's sire was Regulus, a famous colt of the Godolphin Arabian's: Jenny Dismal was got by Old Dismal, who won a sweep-stake of one thousand guineas, and five king's plates, without ever being beat. His line was the Godolphin Arabian. Jenny Dismal's dam was got by lord Godolphin's Whitefoot, in 1774. The only time Godolphin ever ran, he beat Traveller, a celebrated colt of colonel Lloyd's, a match for four hundred guineas at Leed's Town. He since received forfeit, from sir Peyton Skipwith's horse Figure.

The money must positively be paid before the Mares are taken away. J. WILKINSON.

N. B. Good pasturage may be had at Trovos, at Seven Shillings and Six-pence specie per week.

Four Hundred Dollars Reward.

Was Stolen from the stable of the Subscriber, in Moyamensing township, on the 17th of March, two HORSES, one a large roan, about 15 hands high, supposed to be 13 years old last spring, has a brand on his right side, with the letters C. A. his gaits are pacing and galloping; the other a large black HORSE, about 15 hands high, 8 years old, has a large white streak in his forehead, and one white hind foot, shod all round, his gaits are pacing and trotting. Whoever takes up said Horses, and delivers them to the Subscriber, or to Wm. Carson, at the Harp and Crown, shall have 300 dollars reward, and if the thief is secured in any goal on the continent, shall have the above reward, by applying to George Young, living in said township.

Five Hard Dollars Reward.

RAN away the 11th instant, from the Subscriber, a Negro Man named HARRY, of a yellow complexion, about five feet seven inches high, stoops a little, and has a large wen on one of his shoulders, talks very much when in liquor; had on when he went away, a brown coatee, two waistcoats, one blue, the other striped linsey, leather breeches and blue stockings. He has been since seen, and has changed his apparel: Had on when seen, a sailor's blue jacket, trowsers and woolen cap. Whoever brings home said Negro, shall have the above reward, and five hard dollars more for discovering who hath harboured him.

March 20. GEORGE MEADE.

N. B. All Masters of vessels and others, are requested not to harbour said Negro.

Wanted a Servant,

who understands cooking, and a BOY to wait on table, and take care of horses. They can procure good wages in specie, by applying to the Printer.

Wanted, as an Usher in a French School, A young Man of a sober Character and well recommended, capable of acting in that station, will meet with good encouragement, a handsome salary and good accommodations. Enquire of the Printer.

Mr. CLAYPOOLE,

beg you will give the inclosed extract from Mr. Rivington's "New-York Royal Gazette," of the 10th of the present month, a place in your Packet. I ask this favour not because the extract contains any thing new, (for whoever will turn to the Pennsylvania Gazette, No. 1591, published in this city, on the 21st of June, 1759, will find the same Memorial, word for word, except the dates, which are altered to serve the present purpose of general Clinton;) ——— but as one proof, among a thousand, of the desperate situation of British affairs in America, which has compelled British officers to make lies their refuge; and as an example of the base means they make use of to deceive their wretched tory adherents. From Mr. Rivington's long established and well known character we ought to expect impositions of this kind from him; but in a "Royal Gazette published by authority," under the inspection of a "British commander in chief;" as Rivington's paper is well known and acknowledged to be, such baseness would not be permitted under any sovereign but a George the third, nor under any military officer but a Clinton. No brave man ever was a liar: There is something in every species of falshood utterly inconsistent with every kind and degree of magnanimity or military spirit; but such a bare faced falshood, as that publication contains, proves an astonishing depravity in the British officers who have directed it, and, one should think, could only have been uttered by drunken folly or desperate imprudence. There is another reason for publishing it in your paper. It contains a proof of General Clinton's being well informed of the enmity which subsists between his master and the king of Prussia; otherwise he would not have dared to have published a falshood so insulting to that monarch. T. G.

COPY of a Memorial presented to the States of Holland by the King of PRUSSIA, March the 3d, 1779.

High and Mighty Lords,

"UPON reconnoitring Europe, every thing I see occasions the utmost speculation, but nothing surprizes me more than to see the inconsistent part your High Mightinesses take at this critical time a time wherein two of the most powerful catholick princes in the world, are united in a cruel war, to destroy the protestant religion, with the liberty of Europe; and you appear unconcerned! after what I said in my memorial dated Dresden, November the 10th, 1778, it is in vain to say more here: but desire you will look and see how often the house of Brandenburgh has risked its all to save you. Can you forget the year 1688, when your great Stateholder, William, went to preserve the British liberty; when your fleets and armies were in England, and you attacked at that time with the whole power of France, headed by an ambitious and most enterprizing prince? Then, you gave all over for lost, was preparing your ships to leave your country, and fly to Batavia; at that time you were so poor you wanted money for the common necessaries of the state; and none durst speak in your favour. That was the time my grandfather, in defiance of every thing dangerous and difficult, covered your frontiers, attacked the whole French army, and once more gave you a being! But do not infer from any thing I say I want your help: no, it is to join with your own consciences, in telling you, your conduct is unnatural and ungrateful: and if the echo of Europe sounds true, you are going to feal your ingratitude by forcing a war with Britain: but hear me, what I say; I have made a solemn vow, and the Almighty God, Himself, I have called to witness, that if your evil genius forces you to take such a step, I will sacrifice all the battles I have won, the countries I have conquered, and center every thing in one point; and that point shall be to attack you with all my armies, and never leave you, 'till I have taken such revenge, as shall make Holland and Dutchmen, examples of ingratitude to all eternity."

Mr. PRINTER,

IT is one of the privileges of the Freemen of Pennsylvania, that we have a right to publish our entiments upon the Bills depending in the House of Assembly, before they are passed into a Law. I mean to avail myself of this privilege in offering a few thoughts on the Bill published for consideration in your last Paper, entitled "An Act to amend an Act for regulating and establishing admiralty jurisdiction, and to amend a Supplement to the said Act, so far as the said Act and Supplement contravene the ninth section of the Artic es of Confederation."

The purport of the Bill is, to have all prizes taken by continental vessels, or the vessels of other states (besides this state) delivered over to the agents of Congress, or of such other states, to be disposed of by them, instead of being turned into money by the marshal. It is somewhat remarkable, that the state of Pennsylvania should be the only one whose agents are not authorized to snatch the prizes out of the hands of the marshal, and divide and distribute them. The officers of this government, I presume, have no desire of sharing in such division and distribution.

The pretence for this Bill is, that the former Acts contravene the ninth Article of the Confederation. That Congress should have the power to "determine in what manner prizes taken by continental vessels, shall be divided or appropriated," is the object of this article. Now this has just as much to do with the delivering prizes into the hands of the continental agents, as the duty of an assemblyman has to do with the hanging up a criminal. To determine, as to the shares of prizes, how they shall be divided, or how appropriated; how much shall belong to the public, and how much to the captain and seamen, is the business of Congress; to execute these resolutions, and make the actual division or distribution, is the office of the admiralties of the several states. Congress have voted the whole of armed vessels, and the half of merchantmen, taken by continental cruizers, to the captains and crews. Why, above all men, should the continental agents have the disposition of the former? of prizes, in which the continent has no interest. Every individual, whether seamen or others, within this commonwealth, have a right to look up to its laws for full and perfect justice. If the marshal of our admiralty receives their money, we know very well how to compel him to pay them. But, who are to call the continental agents to account? The public accounts of the continent are shamefully behind hand. Commodore Hopkins's prizes were to be delivered into the hands of the continental agents five years ago. The accounts are not settled yet; nor never will be. I have been very much misinformed, if many of his seamen did not go over to the enemy, from no other cause than the disappointment and vexation they met with in this business. Congress, as a body, I have no doubt, will determine wisely in their resolutions; but I have no idea of turning over people who are entitled to the protection of this state, to the justice or mercy of the officers of Congress. Let Congress determine, as they think best, as to the division or distribution of their prizes; but let our own admiralty look to the execution of the resolves of Congress within our own state. This is the only true construction of the ninth article of the Confederation. To carry it further, is mere deception; and the Bill at present under consideration, is calculated to be a more decoy, to lead other states into error; for the actual division of prize money, within our own state is merely a matter of internal regulation and internal justice. The real design of the secret authors of this attempt, I have no doubt, is to have it in their power to divide and appropriate continental prizes in the same manner, in which we have lately seen the "CONGRESS WINES" divided and appropriated; from a number of pipes, down to a quarter-cask, dealt out to certain great men and their favourites, according to their interest and influence.

The necessary effect and operation of this Bill, if passed into a law, will be, that the captors of prizes in the continental service, will studiously avoid the port of Philadelphia, until other states adopt similar laws; and then they will desert the continental service. Seamen are as apt to be jealous as other people. Let them see their prizes sold at vendue, and that they get their shares without delay; they will be the happiest people in the world. Tell them, that they have the honour of having their prizes distributed among great men, and that they must wait till Congress can pay them; that the accounts are not settled; that they must wait on the admiralty board; that they must call at the treasury office; that they must speak to the auditors: Congress may soon lay up their frigates by the walls.

On the whole, Sir, I will venture to pronounce, that the legislature are applied to, in order to procure their sanction to the schemes of some men, who have always been ready to sacrifice the public good to their own gratification. I hope we shall see virtue and discretion enough in the Representatives of the Freemen of Pennsylvania, to reject the attempt.

Yours, WATERMAN.

Just come to hand, and to be sold, by

Robert Aitken,

PRINTER AND BOOKSELLER,

At Pope's-Head, three doors above the Coffee-house, in Market-street,

A new Map of the western Parts of Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maryland and North-Carolina: Comprehending the river Ohio, and all the rivers which fall into it; part of the river Mississippi, the whole of the Illinois river, lake Erie, part of the lakes Huron, Michigan, &c. and all the country bordering on the lakes and rivers; together with a large octavo PAMPHLET, of 72 pages: Containing,

A Topographical Description of Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maryland and North-Carolina; Comprehending the rivers Ohio, Kenhawa, Sioto, Cherokee, Wabash, Illinois, Mississippi, &c. The climate, soil and produce, whether animal, vegetable or mineral; the mountains, creeks, roads, distances, latitudes, &c. and of every part laid down in said Map, by

THOMAS HUTCHINS,

Late a Captain in the 60th British regiment of foot:

With a Plan of the Rapids of the Ohio, a Plan of the several villages in the Illinois country, a Table of the distances between Fort-Pitt and the mouth of the Ohio; all engraved on copper: Also, An APPENDIX; Containing Mr. PATRICK KENNEDY'S Journal up the Illinois river, and a correct List of the different nations and tribes of Indians; with the number of fighting men, &c.

N. B. The Publisher has the best authority for saying, That it is the most beautiful and correct Map, of its kind, hitherto offered to the Public.

At the above Store may be had, Wholesale and Retail,

A general Collection of modern BOOKS; together with Testaments, Watts's Psalms and Hymns, Art of Speaking, Croxall's Fables, Dr. Lowth's English Grammar, Ruddiman's and Wittenhall's Latin Grammars, Baptist Confession of Faith, and Catechisms of various kinds, Dilworth's Spelling Books, New-England Primers, Stationary, &c.

Printing Work done, and Books Bound, as usual.

The highest PRICE given for any Quantity of clean Linen RAGS.

Wanted, a Wet Nurse, with a good Breast of Milk, without a Child. Enquire of the Printer.

By the UNITED STATES in CONGRESS assembled.

A PROCLAMATION.

AT all times it is our duty, to acknowledge the over ruling Providence of the great Governor of the Universe, and devoutly to implore his Divine Favor and Protection. But in the hour of calamity and impending danger, when by fire and the sword, by the savages of the wilderness, and by our own domestics, a vindictive enemy pursues a war of rapine and devastation, with unrelenting fury, we are peculiarly excited, with true penitence of heart, to prostrate ourselves before our great Creator, and fervently to supplicate his gracious Interposition for our Deliverance.

The United States in Congress assembled, therefore do earnestly recommend, That THURSDAY the THIRD of MAY next, may be observed as a Day of Humiliation, Fasting and Prayer, that we may, with united hearts, confess and bewail our manifold sins and transgressions, and by sincere repentance and amendment of life, appease his righteous displeasure, and through the merits of our blessed Saviour, obtain pardon and forgiveness: That it may please Him, to inspire our rulers with incorruptible integrity, and to direct and prosper their councils: To inspire all our citizens with a fervent and disinterested love of their Country, and to preserve and strengthen their union: To turn the hearts of the disaffected, or to frustrate their devices; To regard with divine compassion our friends in captivity, affliction and distress, to comfort and relieve them under their sufferings, and and to change their mourning into grateful songs of triumph: That it may please him to bless our Ally, and to render the connection formed between these United States and his kingdoms a mutual and lasting benefit to both nations: To animate our officers and forces by sea and land with invincible fortitude, and to guard and protect them in the day of battle, and to crown our joint endeavours for terminating the calamities of war with victory and success: That the blessings of Peace and Liberty may be established on an honorable and permanent basis, and transmitted inviolate to the latest posterity: That it may please him to prosper our husbandry and commerce, and to bless us with health and plenty: That it may please him to bless all schools and seminaries of learning, and to grant that truth, justice and benevolence, and pure and undefiled Religion may universally prevail.

And it is recommended to all the People of these States, to assemble for Public Worship, and abstain from labor on the said Day.

DONE in Congress, this twentieth Day of March, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty-one, and in the Fifth Year of the Independence of the United States of America.

SAMUEL HUNTINGTON, President.

Attest.

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

We, the subscribers, being appointed AUDITORS, by the Court of Common Pleas, to audit the accounts of all the creditors of HANNAH LEFEVRE, late of this city now absconded, whose Goods are under an attachment, at the suit of THOMAS NEVIL, hereby give Notice, That the Sale of said Goods, consisting of china Cups, Saucers and Plates, a Looking-Glass, Bed-Quilt, Chairs, silver Tea-spoons, and sundry other Houshold Furniture, will be held at the Meal-Market, in this City, on SATURDAY, the 28th of April next, at Ten o'Clock in the Forenoon; and Notice is also, hereby, given, That on Saturday the 5th Day of May next, we will attend the Business of adjusting the Accounts and Demands, not only of the said Thomas Nevil, but of all the rest of the Defendent's Creditors, and settle their Shares or Propotions of the Defendent's Estate, at the Geerge Tavern, the corner of Arch and Second-streets.

JOSEPH STILES,
March 23. WILLIAM HOLLINGSHEAD,
ANDREW BURKHARD.

Morel and Company,

At their store in Third street, the corner of Arch-street, have for Sale, Wholesale and Retail, a Variety of GOODS, suitable for the present and ensuing season; Among which are,

COTTON Velvets, plain and spotted Jeans, cotton Linings of all colours, white Demities, Camblets, furniture Chintzes, India ditto 6-4 wide, Bengals of all kinds, Calicoes, plain and flowered Muslins, Cambricks and Lawns, India Handkerchiefs, Gauzes assorted, gauze Handkerchiefs, a neat Assortment of Silks, black and white Blond Lace, Bedticks and matrass Checks, hat Linings and Trimmings, Sheetings and Oznabrigs, Linens of all sorts, superfine Holland, Diaper and Napkins, Marseilles Quiltings, superfine figured Damask for tablecloths, 2 ells and 1-4 wide, Threads assorted, marking Cotton, thread Lace mens Ruffles, muslin ditto, gold and silver embroidered Buttons, silk Handkerchiefs, black and white silk Mitts, an Assortment of Pins and Needles.

March 27th, 1781.

To be Sold by Private Sale,

A valuable bank House, situate between Vine and Race-Streets, adjoining on the upper side of the alley leading from Front to Water street, now in the tenure of the widow Gray. The house is seventeen feet and a half front and forty feet deep, five stories high in Water-street, and three in Front street, with two rooms on a floor and two stair cases: it would readily accommodate two families, but may as well suit one, as the stair cases have doors to open a communication to both. The whole to be sold cheap to any that will enquire within two days, at JOHN WALL'S in Walnut street near Front-street.

On the ALLIANCE between FRANCE and AMERICA. Tranſlated from a FRENCH Paper.

GENERAL Conway, in his ſpeech, May 6th, 1780, in the houſe of commons, aſſerted that the alliance between France and the United States is not natural. It is, without doubt, a great queſtion to know whether it is or not. Before it can be reſolved, it is proper to examine what we underſtand by a natural alliance; and this I believe, may be juſtly ſaid, that when two nations have the ſame intereſts in general, they are natural allies. General Conway obſerves, aſt. "That nature has placed a barrier between France and America" but nature has placed no other barrier than the ocean and the diſtance; and this barrier is equally great between England and America, for general Conway will not maintain that nature hath placed in the conſtitution of the minds or bodies of the Americans, certain principles of friendſhip or of enmity, for one nation more than for another.

The general goes on to obſerve, that habit has raiſed a barrier between France and America; but he ought to have remarked, that the habits of affection or hatred between nations, eaſily alter according to the change of circumſtances and eſſential intereſts. Beſides, the fact is, that the cruelties of the Britiſh towards the Americans, (cruelties which they have been careful to extend over all parts of America for a long courſe of years,) have detached their minds and their hearts from the Americans; and I do not know, if at this day, there exiſts in Europe, a nation ſo generally and ſo cordially deteſted, as England is by America. The greater part of the nations of Europe have treated the Americans with ſincerity. France and Spain have ſhewn eſteem, confidence and affection; and this proceeding has wonderfully changed the habit of the Americans in this reſpect.

The third barrier of general Conway's invention, is the difference of language: it is not at all doubtful, that the difference of language occaſions ſome difficulty in the communication of allies, but theſe difficulties diminiſh every day. There, perhaps, never was a language which has been ſtudied in the ſame time, by ſo many perſons, as the French language is in America: and it is certain, that the language ſpoken by the Americans, has never been ſo much ſtudied in France, as ſince the preſent revolution, ſo that the embarraſſment of not underſtanding one another diminiſhes ſenſibly every day.

Religion is the fourth barrier. But let us obſerve, in the firſt place, that there is not a ſufficiency of religion of any kind amongſt the great in England, to render the Americans paſſionately attached to them. In the ſecond place, that whatever religion there may be in England, it is as far from being the religion of America, as is that of France. The hierarchy of England is not leſs diſagreeable to America than that of any other country. Moreover, the Americans know well that the deſire of extending a religion by conqueſt, and of making proſelytes by force and intrigue, has diſappeared in a great meaſure amongſt all other nations of the world; and that there remains more of this ſpirit in England, than any where elſe. The Americans have had, and ſtill have more reaſon to dread that a connection with England may not be more proper than a connection with any other nation of Europe, to introduce amongſt them a religion, which to them, is diſagreeable, at leaſt with regard to the biſhops and the hierarchy. The alliance with France contains not any article that concerns religion. France neither claims, nor deſires any authority or influence over America in this reſpect, while England, on the other hand, claims and propoſes to exerciſe an authority, and to oblige America, at leaſt, to receive biſhops; and the Britiſh miſſionaries, under the pretence of propagating the goſpel in foreign parts, have ſent, for a century paſt, great ſums of money to America, with a view of ſupporting their religion. This gold has in reality produced this effect, which was expected; it has corrupted many hearts, and has been the principal ſource of toryiſm. It follows then, that as long as this religion ſhall remain, the alliance of America with France, is in reality more natural, than the ancient connections of America with Great-Britain, or than any other connection which ſhe could form.

In fact, every one who will examine ſeriouſly, will ſee, that theſe three circumſtances of habit, language and religion, will operate in time to come, as the natural cauſes of animoſity between England and America, becauſe they will facilitate emigration, the loſs of liberty, the deſtruction of religion, the enormity of the national debt, the diminution of commerce, political importance in Europe, and of the maritime powers; there are many misfortunes which cannot but come to paſs in England, and which will engage many of her beſt ſubjects to go to America; and thus, the ſimilarity of manners, language and religion, will contribute to this emigration. In order to prevent it, the Britiſh government will ſee itſelf obliged to employ every means, and they will believe that they cannot ſucceed better, than by nouriſhing the hatred of the Britiſh nation for the Americans.

The bad diſpoſition of the Britiſh is already well known, and all the world ſees, that for a number of years their government is not only given up to paſſions, the moſt oppoſed to the Americans, but has even taken it for its ſyſtem, to foment theſe paſſions in the minds of the people of Great-Britain.

Finally, habit, language and religion, have much leſs force than other more eſſential intereſts, to determine the friendſhip and hatred of nations. It is principally commerce which influences national affection or animoſity. At this day it is eaſy to ſee, that the mercantile intereſts of England and America will be from this time incompatible. America will take away, or at leaſt diminiſh, the commerce of England, in building veſſels, in freight, in whale, cod and every other kind of fiſhery, in peltry and fur, finally, in an infinity of articles, which it would be too long to enumerate. In theſe reſpects America will not interfere with France, and on the contrary, ſhe will give prodigious facility and advantage to the commerce and marine of this power. Now there would be a perpetual interference between England and America, and this would be an eternal ſource of hatred and war. America will have need of the alliance of France to defend her againſt the evil deſigns of England, as France will have need of that of America, to aſſiſt her againſt the jealouſy and the natural and perpetual hoſtilities of Great-Britain.

The limits of territory will be another conſtant ſource of diſputes. If unhappily a peace is made, which will put the Britiſh in poſſeſſion of Canada, Nova-Scotia, and the Floridas, or any part of land in America; will encroach conſtantly on the territory of the United States, while France, having renounced all territorial juriſdiction in America, there will be no room for any diſpute.

It is for theſe reaſons the people of America, amongſt whom even the farmers appeared to have examined more ſeriouſly the intereſts of nations than general Conway, believe generally, that ſince they have declared themſelves independent, England is become their natural enemy, and that as for ſeveral ages, ſhe has been, and will always be the natural enemy of France, and the natural ally of other natural enemies of France. America is become the natural friend of France, and France the natural friend of the United States: Powers naturally united againſt a common enemy, and whoſe intereſts will combine a long time reciprocally ſecure and favoured by a mutual friendſhip.

It is very ſingular, that the Britiſh judge ſo dogmatically of the intereſts of all other nations. If we are to believe them, the Americans hold and have held for ſeveral years, a conduct wholly contrary to their intereſts: France and Spain have acted contrary to their intereſts; Ruſſia and the powers of the North, act contrary to their intereſt; Ireland acts contrary to her intereſt, &c ſo that on the whole ſurface of the globe, there is but this little Iſle of Great Britain that knows her intereſt, and yet amongſt her inhabitants, her laws, her aſſociations, her aſſemblies are in the ſame error with the reſt of the world. Thus, amongſt all the nations of the world, there is only the Britiſh miniſtry and its uncertain and changing majority, which act naturally and agreeable to their true intereſts.

The reſt of the world nevertheleſs believe themſelves right, and that it is the Britiſh or the Scotch majority who are in the wrong.

Philadelphia, March 27.

Yeſterday arrived at Cheſter the Hermione, a French frigate, under the command of Mr. De la Touche, having been diſpatched from the French ſquadron on the evening of the nineteenth. By this veſſel we are informed, that on the 16th there was an action between the two fleets, which was maintained for an hour and a quarter with great ſpirit by both parties. The enemy's line was then thrown into diſorder, many of their ſhips having ſuffered much in their rigging, and one of them ſo conſiderably, that her fire entirely ceaſed, and ſhe was obliged to bear away before the wind. The king's ſhip Le Conquerant, which led the van of the French line, having ſuſtained the fire of three of the enemy's ſhips, received ſo much damage, as not to be in a condition to renew the action, a circumſtance which prevented the French admiral from tacking upon the enemy, and taking advantage of their diſorder. We ſhall, in our next, give a more circumſtantial account of this action, which, conſidering the ſuperiority of the enemy's force, does honor to the arms of His Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty.

The following is a Liſt of the reſpective Fleets.

FRENCH.	Guns.	BRITISH.	Guns.
Conquerant	74	Bedford	74
Jaſon	64	Prudent	64
Ardent	64	Europe	64
Duc de Bourgone	80	Royal Oak	74
Neptune	74	London	98
Eville	64	America	64
Provence	64	Adamant	50
		Robuſt	74
	484		562
Frigates.		Frigates.	
Romulus	44	One of	44
Hermoine	32	One of	32
	560	One other of	32
		The Galatea	28
			698

Advices were yeſterday received from the ſouthward of an action being fought on the 15th inſtant, between general Greene and lord Cornwallis, at Guilford Court-houſe, in North Carolina: that general Greene retired a ſmall diſtance, with intent to renew the combat next day, but the weather proving unfavourable, prevented any farther operations for that time. Theſe are all the particulars yet come to hand, and thoſe not authentic. We anxiouſly wait for accounts from authority of this event.

Saturday laſt arrived here the ſhip Hope, captain Heyman, from Port-au Prince.

The Confederacy and Saratoga ſhips of war, have lately carried into Cape Francois a ſhip of 20 guns, from St. Euſtatia for Jamaica, with a very valuable cargo on board, ſaid to be part of admiral Rodney's plunder at St. Euſtatia.

It is ſiad a large embarkation has lately taken place at New York, and that the light infantry and grenadiers, of the Britiſh army, make a conſiderable part of it.

We hear that the Province-Iſland will ſhortly be ſold, for the redemption of the bills of credit of this ſtate.

*** The PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, are deſired to meet next FRIDAY EVENING, when an ELECTION for new MEMBERS is to be held.

† Further Obſervation, on the Bill for the Support of Government and Adminiſtration of Juſtice, by a PENNSYLVANIAN, ſhall have a place in our next.

TO BE LET;
That elegant Country Seat, called
Mount - Pleaſant,
Situate on the eaſt ſide of the river Schuylkill, about four miles from town, with ſundry privileges, and with or without the benefit of the farm, which is leaſed on the ſhares. For Terms enquire of WILLIAM M'MULLIN, Eſquire, near the New-Market.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.
LOST, on Friday afternoon, the 23d inſtant, in the Pennſylvania Market, under the butchers ſhambles,
A green ſilk Umbrella,
With a green linen Caſe on it, marked on the handle, with ink, J. P. Whoever brings the ſaid Umbrella to the Printer hereof, ſhall receive the above Reward.

Loſt, about three Weeks ago,
Two Lottery Tickets,
No. 45,178, and 93,355; they were ſealed up in a letter, directed to a gentleman in Lancaſter. Whoever will deliver them to Mr. Hinetis, in Lancaſter, or at the Widow Gilman's, at the King of Pruſſia Tavern, in Market-ſtreet, will be gratefully thanked.

TO BE SOLD,
By Daniel Sutter,
In Second-ſtreet, a few Doors above Race-ſtreet,
Liſbon Wine, Jamaica Spirits, Weſt-India and Philadelphia Rum, Souchong and Bohea Tea, Coffee, loaf, white and brown Spaniſh Sugars, Pepper, Alſpice, Ginger, Lampblack, Glue, Chalk, boiled and raw Linſeed Oil, Sweet Oil, Cotton, cotton and wool Cards, mens and womens Leather Shoes, a Quantity of Writing Paper, &c. &c. &c.

Thoſe that are in arrears to the ſubſcriber for Ground-rents, will pleaſe to call on me at my Son's Houſe, in Catharine-ſtreet, Southwark, and diſcharge the ſame; otherwiſe I ſhall be under the neceſſity of diſtraining on the premiſes.
A Paſture Lot of about 6 acres, to be let.
March 23. ANTHONY DUCHE.

Newtown, March 13, 1781.
Deſerted from Newtown, Bucks county, two SOLDIERS of the 6th Pennſylvania regiment, commanded by Colonel RICHARD HUMPTON, viz. JAMES DUFFEY, born in Ireland, five feet five inches high, well built, fair complexion, light hair, has a ſore under his left cheek: Had on a regimental coat faced with red, formerly belonged to the 2d Pennſylvania regiment: The other named THOMAS MOTIMORE, born in Ireland, 5 feet 6 inches high, dark brown hair, well made, and formerly belonged to the 10th Pennſylvania regiment, has a down look: Had on a brown coat, leather breeches. Whoever apprehends and ſecures ſaid Deſerters in any goal, or delivers them up to any Officer of the Pennſylvania line, ſhall receive TWENTY SHILLINGS SPECIE for each, over and above what Congreſs allows, by
JOHN STOTESBURY,
Captain of the 6th Pennſylvania Regiment.

Eight Silver Dollars Reward.
RAN AWAY, laſt night, from the ſubſcriber, living in Lancaſter, a NEGRO MAN and WOMAN, each of them about 27 years of age: the Man a ſtout, well ſet fellow, about 5 feet 5 inches high, has a ſour, gloomy countenance, and a ſtopage in his ſpeech: The Woman, a ſtout, ſmart wench, is marked with the ſmall-pox, and can read Engliſh; had on and took with them, a brown cloth coat, a light coloured ſagathoy ditto, one fine broadcloath, light coloured, waiſtcoat, one pair of ſnuff coloured corduaroy breeches, one pair of buckſkin ditto, two tow ſhirts, and three fine homeſpun ditto, two tow ſhifts and four homeſpun dit. a broad ſtriped, blue and white, cotton petticoat and ſhort gown, one blue and white linen, ſtamped, petticoat and ſhort gown, a yellow ſtriped polanee, calico jacket, a light coloured calico ſhort gown, two ſtriped linſey petticoats, with one ſhort gown of the ſame, one wool hat half worn, and one half worn beaver ditto, one white muſlin apron and one check ditto: The Man's named CHARLES, and the Woman MARY, but it is likely they may change them. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid Negroes, in any goal, ſo that the Owner may have them again, ſhall have the above Reward and reaſonable charges paid, by
March 19. JACOB KAGEY.

Notice is hereby given, That FRANCIS MURRY, lately a ſtore-keeper at the Head of Elk, received a Note of Hand from me, for a Horſe and Chair that I bought from him, which was to be delivered to me in Baltimore, by his brother, in Gay-ſtreet, but when I went to his brother he refuſed to deliver the Horſe and Chair according to the brother's bargain. I therefore forwarn all perſons from purchaſing ſaid Note, as I will not pay it until I receive the Horſe and Chair. Given under my hand, at the Head of Elk, March 17, 1781. ROBERT LAIRD.
Teſt to the above, James Fiſe, of ſaid place.
N. B. I forewarn all maſters of veſſels, at their peril, not to give him paſſage, until he produces a certificate from me, or from a juſtice of the peace of Cecil county, Maryland. ROBERT LAIRD.

On FRIDAY,

The 30th Inſtant, at TEN o'clock in the Forenoon, on Meſſrs. Willing and Morris's Wharf,

Will be Sold by Public Auction,

Five Thouſand Buſhels of

OATS, in Sacks,

Being the Cargo of the Prize Brigantine HOPE, taken by the Letter of Marque Ship Delaware, Captain Proſe: And

On Saturday the 31ſt Inſtant,

At 6 o'clock in the Evening,

At the Coffee-houſe,

Will be Sold by Public Auction,

THE SAID

Prize Brigantine Hope,

With all her Tackle, Apparel and Furniture, agreeable to an Inventory to be ſeen at the place of ſale.

By Order of the Court of Admiralty,

March 24. CLEMENT BIDDLE, Marſhal.

Port of Philadelphia, Pennſylvania, ſt.

To ALL whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, That a Court of Admiralty will be held at the Admiralty-Office, in Arch-ſtreet, between Third and Fourth-ſtreets, in Philadelphia, on the 28th day of March inſtant, at 10 o'clock in the Forenoon of the ſame day, for the Trial of the Brig or Veſſel called the AMELIA, &c. burthen about 100 tons, commanded by Robert Lindſay, taken on her intended voyage from St. Chriſtophers to Glaſgow, ſent into this Port and libelled againſt as prize, by FREDERICK FOLGER and THOMAS COLE, (qui tam, &c.) To the end, that the owner or owners, or any perſons concerned therein, may appear and ſhew cauſe, if any they have, why a decree ſhould not paſs purſuant to the prayer of the libel, &c.

By Order of the Judge,

ANDREW ROBESON, Regiſter.

Radnor, March 2d, 1781.

To be Sold by Public Vendue,

The 29th of this inſtant, at the Dwelling-houſe of the ſubſcriber, living at the ſign of the Sorrel-horſe, on the Lancaſter road, about 13 miles from Philadelphia, the following Goods and Chattels, viz.

Horſes, Cows, Sheep and Swine,

Implements of Huſbandry, Beds and Bedding, Tables, Chairs: Likewiſe, A variety of other Houſhold and Tavern Furniture, Grain in the ground, a quantity of Hay, and a variety of other Articles too tedious to mention. The Conditions to be made known on the Day of Sale; and ſaid Vendue to continue from day to day till the whole is ſold, by

JACOB WAGGONER.

Philadelphia, 17th of the 3d Month, 1781.

Notice is hereby given, to all the Owners and Poſſeſſors of WICACO MEADOWS, that on the ſecond day of the month called April, next, the Election for chooſing Managers and Treaſurer, is to be held at PETER PARIS's Houſe, at the corner of Second and Race ſtreets, in this city, at Three o'clock, afternoon. All perſons intereſted in ſaid Meadows, are earneſtly deſired to attend punctually, at the abovementioned hour and place.

And, alſo, thoſe that have not paid their Taxes, now due, for manding the banks, ſluices, &c. are deſired to pay the ſame to ſaid PETER PARIS, Treaſurer, by the firſt day of the month called May, next; the which, if they, or any of them neglect to do, by that time, may reſt aſſured, that it will be recovered of thoſe that are deficient, in doing the ſame as the law directs.

JOSEPH JOHNSON,
JOSEPH TURNER,
THOMAS ATTMORE, } Managers.

PETER PARIS, Treaſurer.

Four Hundred Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the ſubſcriber, in Strawberry-alley, on Monday the 26th of February, an Apprentice BOY, named MANLY SMALLWOOD, by trade a Shoemaker; he is 17 years of age, 5 feet 3 inches high, ſlim made, thin viſage, brown ſtrait hair, a little knock-kneed, ſpeaks faſt: had on when he went away, a brown coattee and jacket of the ſame, buckſkin breeches, home-made ſhirt, good ſhoes and ſtockings, ſmall caſtor hat; it is ſuppoſed he will endeavour to get on board ſome veſſel in the harbour, therefore all maſters of veſſels are forbid to carry him off at their peril. Whoever takes up ſaid Boy, and brings him to me, or ſecures him in any goal in this ſtate, ſhall have the above reward, and all reaſonable expences paid by me, JOHN BYRNES.

Ran-away from the ſubſcriber,

laſt night, a Scotch Servant GIRL, named CHRISTIAN GUN, about 19 years of age, about 5 feet high, well ſet, a little pitted with the ſmall-pox, has a large noſe, talks good Engliſh: had on and took away with her, a linſey petticoats, the one a red the other a blue ſtripe, a blue ground chintz ſhort gown, one ditto, linſey, one ditto, red ſtripe linen, home made, &c. &c. Whoever takes up and brings the ſaid Girl to me, in Front-ſtreet, near Race ſtreet, ſhall be handſomely rewarded. JACOB HART.

N. B. All perſons are forbid to harbour ſaid Girl at their peril. She is an arch Thief. March 19.

INK-POWDER.

The very beſt Black Ink-Powder may be had at

W. Poyntell's Stationary Store,

three doors below Market-ſtreet in Second-ſtreet, oppoſite the Meeting-houſe gate; its quality, in making Ink black and durable, is inferior to none, being made of the beſt Aleppo Galls, and free from the groſs particles that cauſe Ink to turn yellow, and in every other reſpect ſuch as cannot fail to pleaſe thoſe who chuſe to write with the beſt INK.

It may be had by the Groce, Dozen or Retail, with printed directions for mixing it.

Likewiſe the beſt Black Liquid Ink.

At the ſame Place may be had,

Bibles, Writing-Paper, beſt Red Sealing-Wax, Slates and Pencils, beſt clarified Quills, Bonnet Paſteboard, Preſs-papers, Blank Books of all ſorts, Wafers in ſmall Boxes,

Teſtaments, Spelling Books, Primmers, &c.

Southwark Auction-Store,

FEBRUARY 26, 1781.

The Subſcriber begs leave to acquaint the PUBLIC in general and his FRIENDS in particular, THAT A

Public Auction will be held,

ON

THURSDAY,

In every Week, beginning at TEN o'clock in the Morning, where all kinds of Goods, Wares, Merchandize, Houſes, Lands, Veſſels, Horſes, Carriages, Houſhold Furniture, Wearing Apparel, &c. &c. &c. will be Sold to the beſt Advantage.

His Employers may depend upon every Attention being paid to their Intereſt, and will always Experience the greateſt Punctuality and Expedition in the ſettling their Accounts.

WILLIAM BROWN, Auctioneer.

N. B. As it conduces very much to the Intereſt of his Employers in the Sale of their Goods, that the Public ſhould be informed of the particular Sort or Kind for Sale on each Vendue Day, it is requeſted that all Perſons who mean to favour his Store with their Commands, would ſend them as early as convenient, that the Bell-man may have an opportunity of making them as public as poſſible.

JOHN YOUNG, jun.

At his Book-ſtore, in Market-ſtreet, has for ſale,

A VERY elegant collection of new BOOKS (London editions) in Hiſtory, Law, Phyſic, Divinity, Mathematicks, and Architecture: with a collection of the moſt modern French and military Books, and Claſſics.

Alſo ſome pairs of neat four pound HOWITS on Carriages, and good Weſt-India RUM by the hogſheads.

Wanted immediately,

A ſober honeſt induſtrious MAN, well ſkilled in farming, with a family, to take upon him the charge and management of a pretty large Plantation, on the ſhares, if he is ſtrong in good working Hands and Horſes it will be the more agreeable; if not, and he comes well recommended he will be aſſiſted in both, by applying to JOHN MAGILL, Eſquire, at Gill-Hall, near Winchester, Virginia.

Alſo, to be Rented or Sold, either in the whole or in parcels, ſix hundred and forty-nine Acres of good LAND, about forty of which are cleared and under fence. Apply as above. Feb. 28.

Five Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, living in Upper Darby, Cheſter county, on the 14th inſt. one old light coloured ſurtout-coat, one light coloured cloth coattee with wooden buttons on the breaſt and cloth ditto on the ſleeves, one coarſe linen ſhirt, one pair of woollen ſtockings, ribbed white in the tops, one ſmall linen wallet, maked N. G. one coarſe muſlin ſtock, one pair of ſilver knee buckles, two ſilver ſtock buckles, one of them marked L. L. one ſcolloped beaver hat half worn, one leather pocket-book with forty continental dollars therein, one large pair of block-tin ſhoe buckles. The above Goods are ſuppoſed to be ſtolen by a Dutchman, named WILLIAM ALBERS, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, has a large ſcar of a burn on one ſide of his forehead, both his legs ſore, and ſays he ſerved his time with Thomas or Jonathan Dudley, near Moor's-town, in the Jerſeys. Whoever takes up ſaid thief and ſecures him, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above Reward and reaſonable charges paid, by

NATHAN GARRETT, junior.

Wanted, a Clerk, who underſtands

partnerſhip accounts, and writes a good hand: ſuch a one, coming well recommended, will meet with good encouragement, by applying to the Printer It is hoped none will apply that is not well qualified for the buſineſs. March 14.

Lately imported, and to be ſold wholeſale,

By William Sitgreaves,

At his STORE, on the weſt ſide of Third ſtreet, the fifth door above Market-ſtreet, and two doors below Mr. Jeremiah Warder's,

STRIPED Dutch blankets,
Broadcloths,
Half-thicks,
Knit yarn Hoſe,
Seven eighths, yard and apron-wide cotton Check,
Brown and white Flemiſh Sheeting,
German Dowlaſs,
Iriſh, Lavall, and Holland Linen,
Brittanias,
German Oznabrig,
Dark and light-ground Chintzes, Cottons and Calicoes,
Silk, linen and cotton Handkerchiefs,
Moreens,
Camblets,
Calimancoes,
Princes Stuff,
Cambricks,
India Jeans,
Muſlins,
Chain and plain Gauzes,
Gauze Handkerchiefs,
Catgut,
Table-Cloths and Napkins,
Cotton and thread Hoſe,
A variety of ſarſnets and Perſians,
Taffeties and Mantuas,
Mode,
Ell-wide Perſians,
Striped ſilk and Cotton,
An Aſſortment of Scotch, French, and Engliſh Threads,
Tully Gartering,
Black knit Breeches Patterns,
Women's ſilk Mitts,
An Aſſortment of Ribbands,
Quality Binding,
Tapes and Bobbins,
Needles,
Knives and Razors,
Plated Shoe-Buckles,
Watch Chains and Seals,
Sleeve Buttons,
A large Aſſortment of Children's Books,
Elegant China Bowls,
Writing and wrapping-Paper.

Alſo,—Rum, by the Hogſhead, Loaf-Sugar, Coffee, Chocolate, green Tea, Indigo, Powder in Caſks, and a great Variety of other Articles.

Reading, March 4, 1781.

Four Specie Dollars Reward.

RUN-AWAY laſt night, from the ſubſcriber, a SERVANT BOY, named JOHN FELKER, ſpeaks Dutch and Engliſh, aged upwards of 19, about 5 feet 5 inches high, ſtrong built, ſtoops a little is his walk, is ſlow of ſpeech, has dark hair: had on a blue linſey ſuit of cloaths, almoſt new. Whoever apprehends and ſecures him in any goal, ſhall have the above Reward, and reaſonable charges paid, by

JAMES BIDDLE.

Alſo, went away at the ſame time, and in company with the above Servant, an APPRENTICE, named JACOB ALTER, aged about 17 years, 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, a ſtraight made likely Lad, ſpeaks Dutch and Engliſh, and underſtands a little of the watch-making and ſilver-ſmiths buſineſs: had on a mixed blue coat, brown breeches and lead-coloured jacket, and has, alſo, a ſhort ſailor jacket with him. Whoever apprehends and ſecures him in goal, ſhall have TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD, and reaſonable charges paid, by

DANIEL ROSE.

March 10, 1781.

The Creditors of John Reynolds,

formerly of Upper Dublin townſhip, Shop-keeper, are once requeſted to ſend in their Accounts to Mr. TENCH COXE, in this city, and notice is hereby given, that dividends will poſitively be made on the 20th inſtant, according to the amount of the ſeveral Accounts then in his hands.

MOORE FURMAN,
LAMBERT CADWALADER, } Aſſignees.

RAN-AWAY on Monday laſt, ſuppoſed to have gone on board ſome outward-bound ſhip, a young LAD, an indented Servant, of about 16 years of age, named JESSE MARTIN, pretty ſtout made, has remarkable red hair hanging thin and diſhevelled round his neck, the bridge of his noſe broken down by accident, almoſt flat to the ſurface of his face, forming only a kind of ſupplemetal ſnout for the cavity of his noſtrils, with a large ſcar, horizontally cut, on his left cheek, oppoſite to where his noſe ſhould be; and in many other reſpects not very deſcriptive of an Adonis: when engaged in any labour (of which he not very fond) his inceſſant and involuntary wheezings diſcovers in him very ſtrong phthiſical ſymptoms: had on when he went away, a red jacket with a brown linen ſhirt, buckſkin breeches, and a ſmall round felt hat. Whoever ſecures him in any goal, or will either bring or ſend him to the Work-houſe, in this city, ſhall be handſomely rewarded, and all reaſonable charges paid.

N. B. Maſters of veſſels, and all others, are hereby warned, at their peril, not to take him to ſea, or harbour him clandeſtinely on ſhore. March 8.

To be ſold, a Lot of Ground,

ſituate in the town of Dover, Delaware ſtate, with the HOUSES belonging to it, conſiſting of a large convenient two ſtory brick Dwelling-houſe, four rooms on a floor, a good Cellar under the whole, brick Kitchen with two rooms below and three above, adjoining: Alſo, a Meat-houſe, Stable, Carriage houſe, all of brick, and ſeveral other neceſſary improvements, pleaſantly ſituated on the weſt ſide of the Square. For terms apply to me, in Dover. THOMAS NIXON.

Philadelphia: Printed and Sold by DAVID C. CLAYPOOLE.

Best possible image.

SATURDAY, THE MARCH 31, 1781.

Pennsylvania Packet

OR, THE

GENERAL ADVERTISER.

VOL. X.] PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY AND SATURDAY. [NUMB. 720.

This Evening at 6 o'clock,

At the Coffee-house,
Will be Sold by Public Auction,
THE
Prize Brigantine Hope,
With all her Tackle, Apparel and Furniture, agreeable to an Inventory to be seen at the place of sale.
By Order of the Court of Admiralty,
March 24. CLEMENT BIDDLE, Marshal.

Philadelphia, Feb. 28th, 1781.

The gentlemen acting as Lieutenants in this State,

will observe that a considerable penalty is inflicted by the present Militia Law, on those who neglect to return their accounts for settlement in a certain limited time therein mentioned; they are likewise informed that no accounts will be passed at the Auditors office unless the captains returns, by which the Sub-Lieutenants made their collections, are produced; and also returns of all the classes in their respective districts, in order to ascertain, that the fines imposed by the act of March 20th 1780, are duly collected and accounted for. The Lieutenants and Sub Lieutenants, whose accounts prior to the passing the present Militia Law, remain unsettled, may be assured, that effectual steps will be taken to oblige an immediate settlement.

TO BE SOLD,

Sundry Lots, in this City, on

Lombard, Front, Second and South-streets: Also, A few LOTS in the District of Southwark.

TO BE LET,

The Mansion House of the late

JOSEPH WHARTON, in Southwark, and that large WHARF and STORES near the Sweed's Church For Terms apply to CHARLES WHARTON, one of the Executors to the Estate of Joseph Wharton, deceased

James Newport,

Has removed to his new Distillery and Grocery Store, the second door above the Bank-meeting, in Front-street.

He continues to Sell, as usual, Wholesale and Retail,

Brandy,	Annifeed Water,
Geneva,	Orange ditto,
West-India Rum,	Cinnamon ditto,
Philadelphia ditto,	Mint Cordial,

And SPIRITS of WINE, proper for medicinal Uses, or for raising the Proof of Rum, &c.

N. B. Particular Encouragement is given to those who purchase of him to sell again.

ALL Persons indebted to the estate of DARBY SAVAGE, deceased, either by bond, note or book debt, are hereby desired to make immediate payment to the subscriber, in Fourth street, near the new chapel; and all Persons having any demands against said estate, are likewise desired to exhibit their accounts, on or before the first day of May next, in order that they may be settled, by

ANN SAVAGE, Executrix.
BRYAN O'HARA,
JOHN DUGAN,
JOSEPH CASSIN, } Executors.

Whereas complaint has been

made to the commissioners for the city and county of Philadelphia, by the collectors of the continental taxes in Dock-ward, that they cannot procure or obtain the taxes due on sundry lots, situate on the north side of South street, in said Ward, the property of Barron, Hurst, and Company: NOTICE is therefore given, that unless the above named persons, or their certain attornies or agents, discharge and pay the taxes justly due on said estates, on or before the 13th day of June next, ensuing the date hereof, so much of the premises will be sold as may be sufficient to discharge said taxes, with cost, agreeable to the laws of this commonwealth. Given under our hands, this 9th day of March, 1781.

JOHN BROOKE.
PRESTLEY BLAKISTON,
GUNNING BEDFORD, } Commissioners.

JANUS, No. VII.

"Let us beware of divulging the truth to "those who are incapable of understanding it." ROSSEAU.

THERE are two points, on which the enemy have not attempted to excite our jealousy. The first is, the articles of our treaty with France; the second, the aids and succours which we have received from this nation. Had there been the least partiality in the former, or ought feeble or ineffectual in the latter, their commissioners, who were men of great subtlety, would not have been so silent, as to the one, nor their hireling writers as to both.

We have ventured a few observations on the treaty, let us take a slight review of the advantages derived from their succours.

It does not always happen, that allies in the course of a war continue to have the same objects and points of action, with which they set out. This change of interest has not unfrequently given rise to languor on one side, and complaints on the other. More than once, on this account, have the English censured the Dutch. But it is peculiar to France and these States, that the objects and interests of each, are the objects and interests of both, which cannot fail preserving a spirit and harmony of concert, the most favourable to the war. One great object with America, was to procure an ally, capable of opposing Great-Britain at sea, and of invading her by land. This obtained, it determined what force we should have to oppose, and the exertions and means necessary to be called forth on our part. For war is an affair of calculation, notwithstanding its results may often seem beyond the compass of figures.

I must confess, however, that there has always appeared to me a generous defect in the French system for this war. If its end is to lessen the strength of the enemy, and thereby compel him to an honorable peace with these States, it matters not, whether this be done by operations in the East-Indies, or the West-Indies, or in England itself. This being certainly the directing principle, I cannot help observing, that the war should haven fallen upon those parts of Great-Britain or her territory, most consequential and which afforded the best prospect of success. But, perhaps, France, in wishing to bring her assistance home to our senses, by applying it, as it were under our eyes, has greatly encreased her expences, and, are we not right in saying, lost several occasions of acquiring both glory and new dominion. We must, nevertheless acknowledge, that great advantages were derived from the operations of the fleet, sent to this coast under count d'Estaign; and yet, in all probability, the advantages would have been much greater, and more sensibly felt, had he gone directly to the West-Indies. Jamaica was in no condition to have resisted his arms, and must have fallen an easy and princely conquest. This would have been a more trying loss to England, than the loss of Howe, and besides must have led to other immediate and important benefits. But these views were given up, in order, as it were, to please a young and thoughtless people. I would not wish to cast the most distant reflection on this early measure, especially as it was undertaken to serve our interest. Both plans have their different recommendations. Although that one against Jamaica promised more certainties, still the latter accomplished a great deal. But for one circumstance, and, perhaps it would have been compleatly successful. The count d'Estaign offered our pilots a vast sum of money to carry him into the harbour of New-York; but their answers, respecting its practicability, by no means corresponded with the ardent wishes of the generals of both nations.

We place to the account of this expedition the evacuation of Philadelphia, and all the advantages which have resulted from this event. Is it nothing to have given back to our possession the first city in America? It also deranged the enemies plans, and from an offensive campaign, which, by their changing their general, appears to have been intended, obliged them to act merely on the defensive. It forced them to a hazardous march through the Jersey, incumbered with a huge train of field apparatus, which they were afraid to trust on board their shipping. It subjected them to an engagement at Monmouth, that terminated in our favor. It destroyed a great number of frigates, particularly at Rhode-Island. It gave a fresh spring to our trade, by the capture of many of their privateers, and by keeping their navy shut up in port, or collected to a point.

If we follow this fleet to the West-Indies, we find it compelling the enemy to send from this continent a part of their army, under general Grant, and from Europe troops and ships, that would have been employed here. If we recur to the effects of the French armaments in Europe, we shall find these coinciding with the grand principles of the war. The preparations made by France, seemingly to invade England, not only obliged the enemy to retain at home, as many regular troops as possible, but to detain their frigates, to watch the motions of the French; to oppose also to the French large fleets; and to bring into the field an unwieldy body of militia, at an immense cost. On the least movement of the French troops to the sea coast, or upon the smallest embarkation, England was obliged to take from the plow, and her manufactures, a considerable proportion of her most valuable people. It was easy for France to repeat this manœuvre as often as she pleased with an army of two hundred and ninety thousand men. This single manœuvre produced much good, at a small expence. If it was not attended with the destruction of the human species, it effected beyond a victory. It suspended the industry of the enemy; it diminished her powers to prosecute the war, and produced every where languor, instead of exertion.

While the French were engaged in these measures, to what profit did we turn them? Let us enquire. We remained, as it were, idle spectators, expecting to see our enemy removed from America by a miracle; or what was equal to one, an order from the British parliament. In this period, when wise men talked without reasoning, the greatest heresies in politics were admitted for truths. New-York was to be evacuated. There was no necessity to encrease our expences, by an encrease of our army. France would do every thing, it was therefore unœconomical to do any thing. This madness of reasoning was every where prevalent. Our military measures relaxed: Our finances became more embarrassed: A new degree of strength arose to the enemy out of our inactivity; and he forthwith conceived the project of the conquest of the southern States.

Had it not been for the operations of our allies during these conjunctures, there is no saying what would have been our fate at this hour. Count d'Estaign, in returning to Europe from the West-Indies, might have reduced Halifax, or destroyed the British settlements on the banks of Newfoundland. In place of this, he was induced, at the intreaty of the southern states, to attack Savannah. This enterprize, tho' unsuccessful, occasioned the loss of a number of the enemies ships, among which was the Experiment, commanded by the famous Wallace. It also appears by general Clinton's public letter, that the fear of the Count's armament prevented him from executing his designs to the southward, as soon as had been projected; and of course gave us time to put Charles-Town in a better state of defence; while it exposed him to the storms, which ruined the best part of his cavalry.

There is no doubt but that the enemy, after the capture of Charles-town, would have pushed their arms in that quarter, with all possible vigor, had not Clinton been forced to return to New-York, with a considerable part of his army. This was produced by intelligence of the Chevalier de Ternay's and Count de Rochambeau's preparations for this coast. The manœvres in the West Indies, also, obliged them to lessen their numbers, and to detach 1500 men from Charles-town to St. Augustine: we may add, that they could not make their detachment for Virginia, till after Rodney's arrival from the West Indies.

[I do not mention more recent instances, nor present ones. The effects of the sudden arrival of the French squadron in the Chesapeak, while Cornwallis was pressing his march to Arnold, is known to every body.] It saved Virginia, (and went near to ruin Cornwallis's army.]

It is owing to these circumstances that we have not experienced worse effects from our indolence or indiscretion. It is owing to these, that the wealth of our merchants have so considerably augmented; that our commercial transactions have been extended; and that our ships have passed and repassed with an encreased safety. It is owing to these, that our privateers have so greatly distressed the trade of the enemy, and enriched their owners. It is owing to these, that the treasury of Great-Britain has been exhausted on a navy that was not suffered to do us much injury; and in keeping up large bodies of troops in England and Ireland, that otherwise might have been employed against us. It is owing to these that the enemy have been confined for several years to a defensive system. In fine; no ally could have more faithfully fulfilled the objects of the war. France has even anticipated our wishes. The armament under Count de Rochambeau, was ordered before any public application was received from Congress. It may be also mentioned, as a singular instance of generosity, that this force is supported by their Prince, and at the same time subordinate to the commands of General Washington. When this nation confers a favor, it is done without a

d raw-back. These things should certainly claim our attention. We have been admired by the world; but it is only from France, that we have experienced friendship.

War is not the work of a day. It requires patience, endeavour and perseverance, to bring it to an issue. We need not say after this, why it is not closed. France has steadily pursued the objects of the war. We have not once asked from her, without receiving; and we have more than once received, without asking. Her policy and our policy are the same. Let us then do ourselves, what we have in our power, relying for the rest on our Ally, and that kind Providence, which has done more for us, than we have done for ourselves.

TO THE CITIZENS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

IN the Packet, of Saturday, I made some observations on the Bill for the support of government and the administration of justice," published for consideration by our representatives: I attempted to shew that it was inconsistent with the constitution, and that the salaries given to the different officers, in money so connected with the old continental currency, as to depreciate with it, were inadequate; and by no means calculated to make them independent of the legislature.

I shall proceed to contrast the salaries now proposed, with the vote of the present assembly of December 23d, estimating their respective value at the times they were proposed, in specie.

	By Act published for Consideration.	In Specie, reckoning the Exchange at 130.	Voted in December 23, 1780.	In Specie, at the then Exchange of 100 for 1.
To the President, or Commander in Chief, &c.	l. 2000 0 0	about l. 1154 0 0	l. 2250 0 0	about l. 1687 10 0
Vice-President,	700 0 0	do. 404 0 0	750 0 0	do. 562 10 0
Chief Justice,	1500 0 0	do. 865 0 0	1800 0 0	do. 1350 0 0
Second Justice,	700 0 0	do. 404 0 0	750 0 0	do. 562 10 0
Third and Fourth Do.	500 0 0	do. 288 10 0	750 0 0	do. 562 10 0
Attorney-General,	300 0 0	do. 173 0 0	250 0 0	do. 187 10 0
Secretary to Council, &c.	500 0 0	do. 288 10 0		
The Allowances by the Day are then,				
To Delegates in Congress,	l. 1 10 0	about l. 0 17 4	l. 1 10 0	about l. 1 2 6
Members of Council,	1 2 6	do. 0 13 0	1 5 0	do. 0 18 9
Speaker of Assembly,	1 10 0	do. 0 17 4	1 10 0	do. 1 2 6
Members of Assembly,	1 0 0	do. 0 11 7	1 0 0	do. 0 15 0
Auditors of Public Accounts,	1 10 0	do. 0 17 4		

The above table must place the subject before every reader in a striking point of light. It is evident from thence, that the voted salaries and allowances which appear on the minutes of the 23d of December last, and which are stated above, however respectable, are at this day (which is about three months since the vote passed) above twenty per cent. worse than they then were, by the depreciation. The house, therefore, had little occasion to reduce any at this time, yet some are reduced by the bill one third of the nominal sums. It must be apparent to the most inattentive, that should this bill pass as it stands, unless some great scheme of finance takes place, there must be a new bill for the support of government before the year is completed.

It may, perhaps, be asked, are not the members of assembly, themselves, in the same predicament with the other officers? No, by no means: They have several times, since the revolution, offered bills to the consideration of their constituents for raising their own wages, without attending to the necessities of prothonotaries, registers, sheriffs, &c. &c. But of late no such delicacy has been attended to; a hasty vote at the close of the sitting has done the business. The last house, for instance, in their first sessions, by a reference to the price of wheat, established their own pay by law, in a manner which tended equally to provide with moderation for the officers abovementioned, but the same house, at their last sessions, resolved a far greater allowance to themselves in the face of an act of the legislature. And at the close of the first sessions of the present assembly (December the 23d,) we find the allowance again nearly doubled, by a vote of twenty shillings per diem to each representative. I have no design in this to reflect on the present wages as extravagant: my objections lie, against the manner in which our representatives, in this summary way, order the public money into their own pockets, and the superior attention they pay to themselves. It is well remembered by some, that in 1777 Mr. John Jacobs, being Speaker of Assembly, when a bill was brought in, to raise the wages of the members, whilst all the other servants of the state were passed by; this gentleman vigorously opposed and reprobated the proposition, as indelicate and improper in the highest degree. He would have consented, that the then house should pass an act providing for their successors: But finding the members determined to make a precedent of this nature, he left the chair and never joined the house afterwards. What Mr. Jacobs at that time contended for, the people before the next and every following election should impose on their representatives, and insist, that no Assembly should ever fix their own wages; but every present one provide for their successors, and thereby remove from themselves every suspicion of selfishness in disposing of the public money.

We see, that a salary is designed for the "Secretary of Council, being Register of forfeited estates, including the expence of clerks." To understand this aright, it should be known, that by law he took the fees to which the governor's secretary was entitled, under the former government of Pennsylvania; he had besides, under the attainder law, such fees or allowances, as the Council might make to him, for services concerning the forfeited estates; out of this he paid a clerk, who is absolutely necessary to transcribe the multitude of papers proceeding from the President and Council. Considering the money in which the Secretary of Council has received his fees, his income must have been very moderate; it must have been inadequate. The people at large have yet to learn, that the Assembly have also printed for consideration a bill for regulating and establishing fees, which taking up seven folio pages, done in small types, is too lengthy for a news-paper. The salary above-mentioned is connected with this last mentioned bill, for tho' the fee bill ascertains a sett of fees for the Secretary of the Council, it directs them to be taken "for the use and benefit of the State." On this scheme I must remark, that the whole salary will not procure for Council any man of abilities, were not clerks necessary, much less a clerk besides to drudge in the office at copying. This is so manifestly the case, that it is treated by many, who have seen the bill, as an attempt to remove the present officer, and then indirectly to break in upon the constitutional right of Council, to appoint the officers of State. The preamble of the bill itself, strange as it may appear, affords a deciding objection against this plan of giving the Secretary a salary, and taking his fees into the treasury. It recites, that "whereas it has been found by experience that in general, officers deriving an immediate benefit from particular instances of their duty, are more ready in undertaking, or diligent in executing them, than where they have no present advantage from them, &c. Be it therefore enacted, &c." In the present instance of the Secretary, the state taxes will be burdened with another salaryman, but the business not so well attended to, as the preamble acknowledges; nor the fees so productive to the public, in any degree as they are to the officer.

Some people will account for the salaries designed in the bill, and also for the Secretary's in particular, by alledging, the spirit of œconomy prevailing in the present Assembly. But others, who examine affairs with more attention, will perceive, that in other instances no such disposition has appeared.

The officers of the state have frequently suffered, by inadequate salaries paid them in depreciated money, and no indemnification has ever been thought of, and a disposition to keep them in this state of distress and difficulty, seems still to prevail.

In these circumstances I leave it to the people at large to judge, what must be the event—the faithful and able officers of the commonwealth, driven from their posts, must soon be succeeded by others, who will not suffer under such difficulties. For it is no secret, that men can be had, who would undertake to fill the several departments, without salary or fees. Such would nevertheless live in clover, and even fatten upon the abuse of public places; but under their administration every thing would be set to sale; the laws would be executed on none who had self enough to gild the hand of those, who held the executive or judicial powers.

A PENNSYLVANIAN.

Philadelphia, March 31.

In our last we gave a short account of the engagement on the 16th between the French and British fleets off the Chesapeak; since which we have the following particulars from good authority:

On the 16th inst. after a violent southerly wind, which had carried the French fleet to the N. E. of Cape Charles, it being foggy, the fleet having their larboard tacks on board, they discovered, at day break, a frigate about two gun shots to windward; the Admiral had scarcely made the signal for a chase, when he discovered many large vessels in his rear; he then made no doubt but it was the English, who having been informed of his design, and having had greater advantage of the westerly and N. W. winds, had arrived, almost at the same instant on the coast of Virginia; he immediately made the signal for the line to be formed with the larboard tacks on board, the wind just then blowing from the N. E. the English fleet being about two leagues to the southward, upon the same tack; at nine o'clock the fleet put about on the other tack, and half an hour afterwards the enemy made the same movement; at 10 o'clock the wind freshening, the fleet again put about on the other tack, the enemy continuing on the opposite tack, forcing sail, and with the advantage of sailing, which they had over the French fleet, they were soon in such a position as to be able to gain the wind; at noon they put about, and before one o'clock their van was not more than half a league from the rear of the French line. After many well executed manœuvres on both sides, the engagement began at half after one o'clock, and at three quarters after two the firing ceased on both sides. The English fleet being in the rear and to the windward of the French fleet, M. Destrouches made the signal for re-establishing the line of battle with the larboard tacks on board, without having regard to each vessel's particular place, which was executed in a short time; he then intended to tack the second time upon the enemy, who appeared to be more damaged than himself, and were then all gathered together in a cluster, with their sails aback, and their rigging very much cut; but the signals made by the Conquerant and the Ardent, informed him that these vessels, and particularly the first (who had sustained for a long time the fire of three of the enemy's ships, and in the end was so nearly engaged with her opposite ship in the line, that they appeared to be aboard each other,) had great need of some immediate repair. The French fleet continued therefore to run on this tack, with a small sail, ready to receive the enemy, if they thought proper to hazard a second engagement; but they very prudently kept themselves in the rear, and to windward during the rest of the day, without taking advantage of the superiority of the sailing of their fleet, which were all sheathed with copper, to renew the engagement.

Too much praise cannot be given to that firmness and courage which the captains, officers and crews of the French fleet have shewn on this occasion, as also of the troops embarked on board them; their valour has stood them in stead of a ship, which the enemy had more than them; and if the success of the expedition had depended on a second attack, the Admiral would have looked upon it as certain, in spite of the superiority of their forces.

There ought not to be omitted a particular circumstance in the action, which gives the greatest honor to the Romulus. The ship London, of 90 guns, having endeavoured to break the line, this frigate had the bravery to keep her wind and fire a broadside into admiral Graves, who likewise discharged his, but was obliged to relinquish his design. The Romulus ought to have been sunk, from the small distance they were apart; however, by a singular happiness she received no damage.

Captain la Touche, before he came into the Delaware, took a large ship and sent her to Newport.

By a gentleman who arrived here on Thursday evening from the southward, we have been favoured with the following, which are all the particulars come to hand, of the action on the 15th at Guildford Court-house; no official account being yet arrived:

The action began in the morning with skirmishing between colonel Lee's legion and the enemy's advanced parties: reinforcements were sent to each, and in the afternoon the action became general, and continued very severe, for an hour and an half, when general Greene retreated about a mile and an half from the field, carrying off all his wounded, as did lord Cornwallis about 7 miles; the killed on both sides were left on the field: Our loss from the best accounts was between two and three hundred killed and wounded. The enemies loss not precisely ascertained, but was very considerable: An officer, who rode over part of the ground the day after the action, counted 60 dragoons lying dead on the field. In the beginning of the action the enemy made an attempt at our artillery, they were repulsed, and the whole party taken; they afterwards renewed the attempt with a very strong force, and so far succeeded as to oblige that part of our army to give ground, and they carried off four field pieces, which we were not able to recover. The troops in general behaved with great bravery, and an officer of rank, who has been in many actions during this war, declares this was the severest he ever had seen. By the last accounts, the two armies were 12 miles asunder, and we are in hourly expectation of hearing further particulars.

A few days before this action, a party of tories, who were on their way to join the enemy, fell in with Tarleton's horse, who immediately charged them, and before the mistake was discovered, killed 25 on the spot, the rest took to the woods, and tho' several messages had been sent after them, few had ventured back.

Extract of a letter from Halifax, in North-Carolina, dated March 20.

"This forenoon the honourable Mr. H— arrived from general Greene's head quarters, and brings the following most important intelligence:

"That on the morning of the 15th instant an engagement was brought on between a small part of our regulars, joined by a very considerable body of Militia, and most of general Cornwallis's army. The affair opened by colonel Lee early in the morning, and was conducted with equal conduct and spirit by colonel Washington and some other choice troops, joined as above, so as to terminate greatly to the honour and advantage of the American arms. As I said before, Lee displayed before the enemy early, when our main body were at the distance of three miles, and by his very extraordinary mode of address deprived his excellency lord Cornwallis of 140 men dead on the field. It is easy to suppose, an affair of this kind would make matters serious on both sides: A general charge of the British, as soon as our main body came up, made a vain attempt to cut off the few regulars in the field; but colonel Washington, at the expence of captain Fauntleroy and captain Barrett, with ten privates, killed and wounded, entirely destroyed the party, commanded by general O'Harra, himself amongst the slain: The rest fell with a colonel Loveless and almost every officer in the division. Don't be surprised when I tell you that, in consequence of some North-Carolina militia making a start, and other parts of the army, after a conflict of an hour and an half, retired about two miles, as did the enemy. A colonel Dixon of ours says, he came over a part of the enemy's dead, after they had decamped, and, from his own observation, as well as some women and others, who were paying the last respects to the deceased, they say the enemy must have suffered greatly: We, on the largest computation, did not loose more than 200. General Greene is well satisfied with what is done, and is determined to follow up his stroke, having, since the action, received larger reinforcements than his loss amounted to."

On Saturday last departed this life, Mrs. MARY FALLON, wife of Doctor JAMES FALLON, of this city; a Lady, whose amiable life and conversation, rendered her most justly lamented both by her relatives and friends, and, indeed all who knew her. She was interred on Sunday evening, her remains being attended by a very large and respectable number of citizens, as well as strangers, of character and distinction.

ANECDOTE.

WE are informed from undoubted authority, that the Ladies of Charles-Town, since the capture of that place, have uniformly refused to associate with the British officers, or to attend any of their assemblies, or places of public amusement, and having been reduced to the necessity of selling their buckles for a subsistance, they now wear black and white roses in their shoes, in honour of the alliance.

*** A few Copies of "An Ordinance relative to the Capture and Condemnation of Prizes," passed by the United States in Congress assembled, on Tuesday last, may be had of the Printer of this paper.

Philadelphia, March 26, 1781.

The Province or State ISLAND TO BE SOLD.

IN Pursuance of an order of his Excellency the President and the Council of this State, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That about the beginning of May next, the public estate, known by the name of the Province Island (now out of lease) situated in the township of Kingsessing, and county of Philadelphia, at the mouth of the river Schuylkill, containing upwards of 300 acres, almost all marsh meadow of the best kind, will be sold by public auction to the highest bidder, to be paid for in the bills of credit of this state, dated the 20th of April last, or equivalent sums of gold and silver, after the rate of seven shillings and six pence for a Mexican dollar; in order to redeem and sink, in part, the said bills of credit, together with interest thereon, on solid and honourable terms. The Island will be immediately cast into convenient Lots to suit purchasers; and the precise time of sale, the place and conditions of payment will be published without loss of time, by

JOHN BAYARD,
GEORGE BRYAN,
ROBERT KNOX, } Trustees.

N. B. The purchasers will have deeds under the State Seal, as directed by Act of Assembly, and immediate possession given.

TO BE LET or SOLD,

And Possession given immediately,

A valuable Plantation on Penny-

pick creek, 11 miles from the city, near the Bristol road, one and quarter miles from the river Delaware, containing 105 acres, about 65 acres cleared and under fence, including 7 or 8 acres of good meadow, and many more may be easily made, as it lies very convenient to be watered, and 40 acres of good woodland, mostly white-oak, chesnut and hickory, with sufficient buildings for a tenant: one or more mills may be erected on it, as there is always sufficient water on the creek.

Also, a Lot or Piece of Land on Mount Airy, near the late Mr. Allen's house, in Germantown; containing about 20 acres, including about 3 acres of woodland, most of it under fence of posts and rails, except the front, which is a stone-wall, with a good garden and young orchard; with some other useful conveniencies; a House stands on it entirely out of repair. For Terms apply to Messrs GEORGE MEADE and Company, or JOHN O'CONNER, in Philadelphia. March 29.

The Members of the Philadel-

phia CONTRIBUTIONSHIP for Ensuring Houses from Loss by Fire, are to meet at the Court-house, on Monday the 9th day of April next, between the hours of Two and Five in the afternoon, in order to choose Twelve Directors and a Treasurer for the ensuing year. A Proposal will be made, to consider the Propriety of Ensuring or Re-ensuring Houses having Trees planted before them in the street: Also, an Alteration in the Form of the Policy of Enturance. March 29.

Four Hundred Dollars Reward.

A pair of Swivel Guns,

Was stolen from the door of the subscriber, on or about the night of the 26th or 27th of March. Whoever takes them up, and returns them to the owner, shall have Two Hundred Dollars Reward for the Swivels; and if the Thief is taken up and convicted, the above Reward of Four Hundred Dollars, paid immediately, by EDWARD POLE, in Market-street.

N. B. The above Swivels are not a match, one being much larger than the other, and the largest one has not got the swivel part that fixes in the swivel stock. Any Smith, to whom such Swivels are brought for repairs, is desired to stop them.

John Perkins,

Late Post Rider from Philadelphia to Annapolis,

BEGS leave to acquaint his former Customers, and his old Friends in particular, and returns them Thanks for their past Favours, and hopes for the continuance of them for the future; as he continues his STABLES, in Lombard-street, (late Capt. Proctor's, and formerly occupied by Mr. John Hale) between Front and Second-streets, near the New-Market. There is a good Yard and Room for Carriages. Good Attendance will be given.

N. B. Nicking and Farrying, &c. done at said Stables.

On FRIDAY Next,

(Being the 6th of April)

At TEN o'clock in the Forenoon,

On Messrs. McClenachan and Moore's Wharf, next above the Draw bridge,

Will be Sold by Public Auction,

The Cargo of the Prize

Brigantine Amelia,

Taken by the Letters of Marque Schooners Antelope and Felicity. The Cargo consists of

200 Bales of Cotton, and
70 Hogsheads of Tobacco.

And on Saturday Evening,

The 7th of April, at 6 o'clock, at the Coffee-house,

WILL BE SOLD,

The said Brigantine Amelia,

With all her Tackle, Apparel and Furniture, agreeable to an Inventory to be seen at the Place of Sale.

By Order of the Court of Admiralty,
CLEMENT BIDDLE, Marshal.

Port of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, ss

To ALL whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, That a Court of Admiralty will be held at the Admiralty-Office, in Arch-street, between Third and Fourth-streets, on the 4th day of April next, at 10 o'clock in the Forenoon of the same day, for the Trial of sundry Goods, Wares, Merchandizes and Military Stores, taken out of the Cornwallis Galley at sea, ent in this Port and libelled against as prize, by MATTHEW LAWLER, (qui tam, &c.) To the end and intent, that the owner or owners, or any persons concerned therein, may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why a decree should not pass pursuant to the prayer of the libel, &c.

By Order of the Judge,
March 29. ANDREW ROBESON, Register.

To ALL whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Court of Admiralty will be held, at the Admiralty-office in Arch-street, between Third and Fourth streets, on the 31st day of March, instant, for the Trial of the Brigantine ELIZABETH, her Tackle, Apparel, Furniture and Provisions, lately commanded by John Goodwin, and libelled against as Prize by JOHN PRINGLE and BERTLES SHEE. To the Intent that the Owner or Owners, or any Persons concerned therein, may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why a Decree should not pass pursuant to the Prayer of the Libel, &c.

By order of the Judge,
ANDREW ROBESON, Register.

A quantity of choice Claret,

In Hogsheads,

TO BE SOLD, BY

Mordecai Lewis,

In Second-street, near Spruce-Street.

Five Hundred Dollars Reward.

WHEREAS the stable of the subscriber was broke open, on the night of the 26th inst. and Two SADDLES and BRIDLES were stolen away: The marks of one unknown; the other, a new saddle with a hogskin seat, the flaps stamped, and resemble hogskin, a little sullied with use, the pad stuffed with wheat-chaff and deers-hair, the bustles iron laid over with pewter, a thick saddle-cloth with white, blue and red stripes, and fringed with white and blue round the hind part and part of the sides, sewed to the pad in four places, and tied to the saddle with deerskin strings; the Bridle a snaffle, made at the same time, the reins a little damaged by being chewed. Whoever secures the same, with the thief, so that he may be brought to justice, shall have the above Reward and reasonable charges, or Two Hundred Dollars for the Saddle and Bridle above described, paid by

MARY BOGART,
Cross-keys tavern, corner of Third and Chesnut-streets.

Twenty Four Hard Dollars REWARD.

RAN-AWAY, on the nineteenth Inst. from the subscriber, a NEGRO MAN, named HARRY, has very black thick lips, with a red spot on the inner side of his lower one; Had on when he went away, a coarse homespun shirt, a black cloth waistcoat, yellow breeches, blue stockings mended with white yarn, coarse trowsers and a sailors frock; he is about 5 feet 10 inches high. Whoever brings home said Negroe shall have the above Reward.

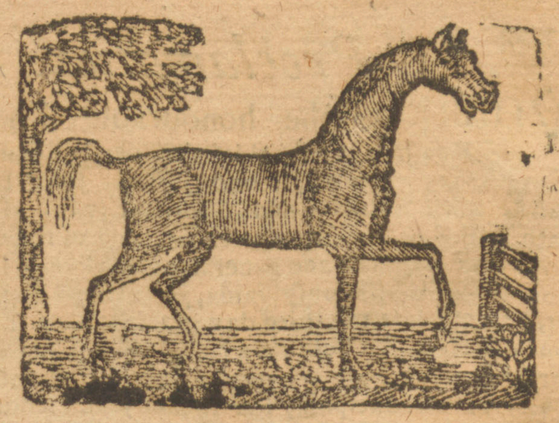
JAMES COCHRAN.

N. B. All masters of vessels and others are requested not to harbour said Negroe.

Notice is hereby given,

That ANN EMIT, alias ANN WALLE, my wife, has behaved herself in a very unbecoming manner for sometime past, that I expect all my acquaintances knew of it; but since I find it not so, by previous debts, I did not expect, I am under the disagreeable necessity of forewarning all persons from trusting her on my account, as after this date I shall pay no debts of her contracting. WILLIAM WALLE.

March 18, 1781.



YOUNG FIGURE

Will Cover this season, at the Plantation of the subscriber, living in Westnantmill township, Chester county, within a mile of Mordecai Peirsol's mill, at the low Rate of Two Bushels and a Half of Wheat the Season, or the current Price thereof, to be paid at the time of Covering, or brought to my House, on or before the first day of August next. FIGURE is a beautiful Bay, three quarters blooded, his Dam was got by Bullyrock, near 15 hands and half high, rising 5 years old this grass, long bodied and neatly made; and is allowed by good judges, to be as neat a Horse, for Saddle or Carriage, as any in the state.

SAMUEL THOMAS.

Henry Lalor, Hatter,

BEGS leave to inform the officers of the army of the United States, in particular, and his friends and customers in general, that he has removed from between Chesnut and Market-streets, to the house in Second-street, formerly known by the sign GOLDEN FLEECE, between Walnut and Chesnut-streets; where he continues to carry on the Hatting Business in the most extensive manner. Gentlemen of the army, clergy, and others, may be supplied with Hats in the newest and most fashionable taste, on the shortest notice, and on as reasonable terms as the times will admit. He begs leave to inform the gentlemen of the army, that he has a compleat assortment of Gold and Silver Trimmings for Hats, solely calculated for the military. He also Cocks Hats in the newest taste. He take this opportunity of returning his most grateful acknowledgments to the public in general, the gentlemen of the army, and his friends in particular, for their great encouragement since his commencement of business; and hopes, by his care and assiduity to please, to merit a continuance of their favours.

N. B. The highest price, and ready money, given for Beaver and other Furs.

Wanted, a good Cook, for a

private family. Enquire of the Printer.

An House MAID is wanted in a small family: none but such as can produce a good Recommendation need apply. Enquire of the Printer.

Wanted in the University,

a third TUTOR for the Latin School; an ASSISTANT for the Mathematical School, and one WRITING MASTER. Those who are qualified and choose to be employed as above, may apply to Mr. JAMES DAVIDSON, at the University.

Baltimore, March 8, 1781.

RAN-AWAY from the subscriber, in Baltimore town, a NEGRO FELLOW, about 18 or 20 years of age; he is a likely fellow and very artful: Had on and took with him, one blue cloth coat with a red cape and edging, one pair of blue breeches, one pair of leather ditto, two or three vests of different colours, one country and one fine linen shirt, worsted stockings, a small round hat and a new pair of double soaled shoes. He has been seen at Phillips's, on the Philadelphia road, on a small bay horse, with a new saddle. Whoever takes up the said Negro, so that I get him again, shall receive, if 20 miles from town, Three Hundred Dollars, if out of the state, Six Hundred Dollars, and if 100 miles from town, One Thousand Dollars, paid by

NICHOLAS RUSTON MOORE.

To be Let, a Plantation,

containing near 400 acres of Land, of which upwards of 200 are cleared, and divided into 8 fields, mostly fresh lands, well watered; 40 acres of excellent Meadow, watered by a never failing stream: the whole under good fence; a large Orchard of Apple-trees and other fruit at full growth.

The Buildings, viz. Dwelling House, Barn, Spring House, and other Out houses, commodious and very compleat to accomodate the above Farm, which is about five miles from London Grove Meeting-house, in Chester county, on the Nottingham road to Philadelphia, adjoining lands of Lewis Pusey, John Jackson and others, near several fine merchant mills. A person who is desirous and capable to manage such a Farm will, on a bare view, be induced to fix on this spot, which he may have for several years on easy Terms, provided he comes well recommended to the subscriber, in Chesnut street, between Second and Third-streets. Possession may be had immediately, with sundry farming Utensils and some Stock, if wanted.

JONATHAN DAWES.

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS the honourable Thomas M'Kean, eſquire, chief juſtice, William Auguſtus Atlee, eſquire, ſecond juſtice, John Evans, eſquire, third juſtice, and George Bryan, eſquire, fourth juſtice of the ſupreme court, and of the courts of oyer and terminer and general goal delivery for the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, have iſſued their precept, bearing date the third day of this inſtant March, to me directed, for holding a court of oyer and terminer and general goal delivery at the State-houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, for the city and county of Philadelphia, on Monday, the ninth day of April next. Notice is hereby given to all juſtices of the peace, the coroner, eſcheators and conſtables, within the ſaid city and county, that they be then and there in their own perſons, with their rolls, records, indictments, and other remembrances, to do thoſe things, which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done. Alſo all they who will proſecute againſt the priſoners, that are or then ſhall be in the goal of the ſaid city and county, are to be then and there, to proſecute againſt them, as ſhall be juſt. Dated at Philadelphia, the third day of March, in the year of our Lord, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-one, and in the fifth year of American Independence.

WILLIAM WILL, Sheriff.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

A LOTTERY,

Of a large and compleat ſett of INSTRUMENTS of Surgery, of ſteel and ſilver, for all ſorts of operations in that art; together with 28 volumes of the memoirs and premiums of the Royal Academy of Surgery of Paris.

Thoſe Inſtruments may be depended on for their being good, and well made, having been ordered by a ſurgeon for his own uſe. The number of Tickets will be one hundred, at ſix hundred continental dollars each. The firſt coſt of the Inſtruments and Books is not doubled at the price the Tickets are fixed. Thoſe gentlemen who chooſe to ſee them, will apply to Mr. Matthew le Marre, ſilver-ſmith, in Front-ſtreet, the corner of Cheſnut-ſtreet, next door to Mr. Wood, watch-maker, who will deliver the Tickets and receive the money, for which he will be anſwerable to the gentlemen, ſuppoſing the Lottery is not filled up. The day of drawing will be advertiſed in the papers.

A Farm to be ſold, pleaſantly

ſituated in a healthy part of the country, in Richland townſhip, Bucks county, containing about 200 acres, a ſuitable proportion of which is cleared, and ſufficient meadow already made: There on the premiſes, a good dwelling Houſe, Barn, Cow-houſes and Stables, and a remarkable fine Orchard. The whole is under good fence; and in proper order. For terms apply to

CHARLES LOGAN.

ALL Perſons, having any Demands, againſt the Eſtate of JOSEPH NORRIS, late of Germantown, are deſired, for the laſt time, to produce their Accounts for ſettlement; and all Perſons indebted to ſaid Eſtate, to make immediate payment to the ſubſcriber, WM. COATS, Adminiſtrator.

AND, all Perſons Indebted to the Eſtate of SARAH NORRIS, late of Philadelphia, deceaſed, either in Book-debt, Note, or otherwiſe, are hereby requeſted to make immediate Payment to the ſubſcribers; and thoſe that have any Accounts againſt her, are deſired to bring them in, in order that they may be ſettled, by

WILLIAM COATS,
And BENJAMIN JANUARY, } Adminiſtrators.

One Thouſand Dollars Reward.

Philadelphia, March 12, 1781.

Eloped from her Service,

ſince the 10th of January laſt, from the ſubſcriber, living on the north-eaſt ſide of Arbuckle-Row, a certain LEAH HARMAN, alias PEPPER, rough built, about 21 years of age, pretty tall in ſtature, ſwarthy complexion, large black eyes, white teeth, ſhort black hair, and pitted with the ſmall pox. Had on and feloniouſly took with her, one black ſingle ſattin bonnet, full trimmed with white lining in the front part, one black ditto much worn, a black ſilk cloak, lined with black ſhalleon, one cloth coloured ditto, much worne, a light coloured chintz gown, with a ſmall running branch of flowers, bordered in the ſkirt with light calico, one ditto home-ſpun linen and worſted croſs-barred, much worn, one white corded linen petticoat, a coloured linen ſhort gown and petticoat, manufactured in imitation of brocade, with red, green, and blue flowers, as if work'd in, a ditto linſey petticoat, a Holland apron, a check ditto, a lawn cap, with ſmall ſprigs of needle-work, one muſlin ditto, two pairs of mitts, one linen and the other cotton, a Holland ſhift, one pair of Holland ſleeves, with cambrick robbins, a ſingle black ſlag handkerchief, four white linen ditto, four pair of ſtockings, one pair of high heeled pumps, a pair of mens ſhoes, a pair of ſilver ſhoe buckles, French faſhion, marked E. H. a ſilver ſett comb, a necklace coral beeds and locket, and ſeveral other valuable articles, too tedious to enumerate. She obtained a paſs in a clandeſtine manner to go to Snow-Hill. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid girl, ſo that ſhe may be had and the goods recovered, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by JOHN HUNT.

To be Sold by Public Vendue,

At the Coffee-houſe, on Saturday the 14th of April next, at ſix o'clock in the evening.

A very valuable Tract of Land, containing 500 acres, ſituate on the river Leheigh (a branch of the Delaware) about four miles from Bethlehem: the ſoil is excellent, and is capable of being improved to great advantage.

Likewiſe, A Brick HOUSE, in Second ſtreet, two doors from the corner of Cheſnut-ſtreet, 15 feet in front and 20 feet in depth, now in the tenure of Thomas Bryan.

For further particulars enquire of WILLIAM BINGHAM, or DANIEL BENEZET, in Philadelphia.

TO BE SOLD,

By Richard Wells,

In Water-ſtreet, oppoſite the Tun Tavern,

Beſt Liver Oil, in barrels and kegs,
Cotton in bags, Pepper in kegs,
Coffee in barrels, Bohea Tea,
Spermaceti Candles, in boxes,
Linſeed Oil by the barrel.

To be ſold, a likely Negroe

FELLOW, about 19 or 20 years of age, fit for either town or country buſineſs. Enquire of JOHN MURRAY, in Pine-ſtreet.

State of New-Jerſey, February 20, 1781.

Wanted to compleat the Fires

at BLOOMSBURY FORGE, nine miles from Durham Furnace, SIX FORGE-MEN, that can be well recommended for their judgment and ſteadineſs; and as the ſubſcriber intends driving on ſaid Forge, double handed, in the moſt ſpirited manner, the greateſt Encouragement will be given, by proper application made againſt the 1ſt day of May next. Forge-men without families, or with ſmall ones, will be moſt acceptable: Alſo, TWELVE good WOOD-CUTTERS, who ſhall be Employed for any time agreed on, with their reſpective balances diſcharged monthly, if required, by

GEORGE ROSS, junr.

Wood-Cutters wanted

At BATSTO FURNACE, in New-Jerſey, to whom good Wages will be given; the Wood to be cut is chiefly Pine.

For ſale or barter, for flour, midlings, pork, corn or molaſſes, either at the ſaid Furnace, or at the ſtore of CHARLES PETTIT, on Mr. Allen's Wharf,

CANNON SHOT of all ſizes, STOVES and other Caſtings, Rolled and Rod IRON.

N. B. Guns, Howitz, or other particular Caſting, may be contracted for by applying as above.

TO BE SOLD OR LET,

In the Town of Carliſle,

That well known Tavern where

Mr. James Pollock formerly dwelt, and now poſſeſſed by Mr. Samuel Poſtlthwait: the Houſe is large and convenient; the Stables are equal, if not ſuperior, to any in the ſtate, having ſtalls, properly erected, capable of containing ſixty horſes, all in excellent repair. The Lot is large, and the Kitchen Garden well cultivated. Any perſon inclining to treat for the ſame, will pleaſe apply to Major WILLIAM ALEXANDER, now at Carliſle, or WILLIAM M'CULLOH and Company, Philadelphia.

To be Sold, cheap for Caſh,

A compleat Shallop,

Well found and in good order, calculated for the Delaware, Egg-harbour or Indian river Trade; ſhe carries 2250 buſhels of grain, drawing only 6 and a half feet water. For terms apply to M'CULLOH and PETERSON, the ſecond wharf above the Draw-bridge, where ſhe now lays, March 16.

Came to the place of Edward

Duffield, at Kenſington, a dark Brown HORSE, with three white feet, about 15 hands high, thought to be 5 or 6 years old. Whoever has loſt ſaid Horſe, proving property and paying charges may have him again, by applying to MARTIN WORKNOT. Feb. 20.

TO BE SOLD, A healthy ſtrong NEGROE Man, 21 years old, brought up on a farm, and perfectly acquainted with the different branches of that buſineſs. He is ſold for no fault; the owner not having employ for him being the only inducement.——For further particulars apply to the Printer.

TO BE SOLD,

An handſome Phæton, with

good HARNESS. Enquire of Mr. J. Hiltzheimer.

A COACHMAN IS WANTED.

Any one that can produce a Recommendation requiſite to the profeſſion, as well as for his ſobriety and honeſty, will meet with immediate employment by applying to the Printer.

Five Hard Dollars Reward.

RAN away the 11th inſtant, from the Subſcriber, a Negro Man named HARRY, of a yellow complexion, about five feet ſeven inches high, ſtoops a little, and has a large wen on one of his ſhoulders, talks very much when in liquor; had on when he went away, a brown coatee, two waiſtcoats, one blue, the other ſtriped linſey, leather breeches and blue ſtockings. He has been ſince ſeen, and has changed his apparel: Had on when ſeen, a ſailor's blue jacket, trowſers and woolen cap. Whoever brings home ſaid Negro, ſhall have the above reward, and five hard dollars more for diſcovering who hath harboured him.

March 20. GEORGE MEADE.

N. B. All Maſters of veſſels and others, are requeſted not to harbour ſaid Negro.

Wanted a Servant,

who underſtands cooking, and a BOY to wait on table, and take care of horſes. They can procure good wages in ſpecie, by applying to the Printer.

FOR SALE,

A valuable piece of Upland and

Meadow GROUND, ſituate in Paſſyunk townſhip, containing 54 acres, 23 of it good meadow and 31 upland, with a young orchard on it. Alſo, a piece of 8 acres of LAND, in Paſſyunk, fronting the road leading the five mile round. Alſo, a ſmall piece of one acre and 100 perches of LAND, ſituate on Hickory lane, about a mile from the city. Alſo, a two ſtory Brick HOUSE, on the weſt ſide of Third-ſtreet, above Race-ſtreet. For terms of ſale apply to ABRAHAM SHOEMAKER, at his Office in Fourth-ſtreet, below Spruce ſtreet, Philadelphia; who has a great number of other Eſtates for ſale; and where Deeds and other Writings are drawn, as uſual.

TO BE LETT,

A large convenient Brick

HOUSE, with a Lot and good Stabling, fit to carry on public buſineſs, particular for a ſtore, at the corner of Callow-hill and Second-ſtreets, for one, two, or more years, as may ſeem ſuitable. For particulars pleaſe to enquire of Mr CHRISTIAN KUNCKELL, oppoſite the Barracks, in Second-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

TO BE LET,

A large elegant Houſe,

With a good Stable and near four acres of Land, under good fence and well dunged, one mile from the Court-houſe; immediate poſſeſſion will be given. Enquire of the Printer.

Lampeter townſhip, Lancaſter county, Jan. 9, 1781.

SOME time laſt harveſt came to my plantation, a dark brown COW: her belly is white, but ſhe has neither brand nor ear mark. The owner is deſired to pay charges and take her away. HENRY LANDIS.

TO BE SOLD,

TWO PHÆTONS,

And an exceeding ſweet-toned Engliſh

HARPSICORD.

Enquire of the Printer.

WANTED TO RENT,

A Houſe, with at leaſt ſix

good Rooms, excluſive of Back-buildings, in a healthy airy part of the city: if a Coach-houſe and Stables can be had with, or near, it will be a recommendation. The Rent will be paid in Bills of Exchange, or any kind of Money that will ſuit the Owner. Enquire of the Printer.

WANTS A PLACE,

A Woman who would be willing to ſerve in a ſmall family, either in the capacity of a houſe-keeper, cook or chamber-maid, and who can be well recommended. Enquire of the Printer.

Was taken out of a Shop in

Market-ſtreet, on Friday laſt, Ten and a half yards of CALICOE, ſuppoſed by miſtake, as the perſon paid but for three yards, and as they are known, it is expected they will ſhortly return it rather than be expoſed.

N. B. To convince the perſon ſhe is known, the ſame day ſhe purchaſed half a dozen ſilver Tea Spoons from a ſilver-ſmith.

TO BE LET,

A convenient Wharf and Lot of

GROUND, with a two ſtory Frame HOUSE, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Swanſon-ſtreet, Southwark, extending to the river Delaware, ſuitable for a lumber or board yard. For terms apply to REUBEN HAINES.

Philadelphia: Printed and Sold by DAVID C. CLAYPOOLE.